The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] OFF CAPE RACE.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.

Renewed Declaration of Neutrality by the Queen.

ANOTHER DEBATE ON MEDIATION.

A Proclamation from Garibaldi, and a Counter Proclamation from Victor Emanuel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cape Race, Friday, Aug. 15.

The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 6th and Queenstown 7th inst., passed Cape Race at [illegible] P. M. to-day, en route to New-York. [illegible]

The steamship Norwegian, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 5th.

The steamship Great Eastern, from New-York, arrived [illegible] on the 6th.

The steamship City of New-York, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 6th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

It is reported that the French Council of State are trying to devise means to render France independent of America for cotton.

[illegible]

ITALY.

GARIBALDI has issued a proclamation urging the young men to arms, in spirited terms. VICTOR EMANUEL had issued a counter proclamation, [illegible]

The English journals generally regret GARIBALDI's course.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Thursday, Aug. 7.

No new movements are reported in Italy.

The Queen, in a speech proroguing Parliament, says: "That war, which for some time has been raging in America, has unfortunately continued in unabated intensity, and the evils with which it has been attended, have not been confined to the American Continent; but Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to."

Commercial News by the Glasgow.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday were [illegible] bales, of which 5,500 were to speculators and exporters. Prices advanced ½d.@¾d. for American [illegible], but the market closed quiet under the [illegible] advices.

At Manchester the market is quiet, but prices are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is still declining, except for Corn, which is steady. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and [illegible] & CO. report Flour declined 6d. [illegible] American is quoted [illegible]. Wheat quiet and easier; Red Western, [illegible]; Red Southern, 11s. 2d.@11s. 8d.; White Western, 11s. 6d.@11s. 9d.; White Southern, [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged; Mixed and [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON MARKETS, Aug. 6.

BREADSTUFFS have a declining tendency. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE steady and unchanged. TALLOW quiet and downward; sales at [illegible]. SPIRITS TURPENTINE tending upward, but irregular.

CONSOLS closed on the 6th at 93⅛@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Illinois Central Shares, [illegible] discount; Erie Shares, [illegible]

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—The sales on Wednesday and to-day (Thursday) have been 6,000 bales, of which [illegible] have been to speculators and exporters. The market has been quiet and unchanged since the American news per Norwegian.

BREADSTUFFS are steady, and without change.

PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

London, Thursday, Aug. 7.

CONSOLS, for money, 93⅛@93¼.

Illinois Central Shares, [illegible] discount. Erie, [illegible]

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. McClellan's Movement said to be an Entire Success.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 15.

There is a rumor current here, which is based on good authority, that Gen. McCLELLAN's late movements on the Peninsula have been conducted with entire safety to his command.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE AT MALVERN.

THE RECONNOISSANCE—OUR PRISONERS—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD—A SECESH WOMAN THE ONLY MOURNER AT THE FUNERAL OF A YANKEE BOY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Camp Near Harrison's Landing, Va., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

Long ere you will have received this, you will have learned by telegraph of the successful reconnoissance to Malvern Hills. The Excelsior Brigade, as usual, was on hand, for when did the Army of the Potomac make a move in which they did not participate, and so, while Gen. SICKLES was appealing to the firemen of New-York for men to fill up his shattered brigade, that brigade was quietly but swiftly marching toward the scene of a contest never to be forgotten.

They left camp about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched until after midnight. All agreed that they never witnessed such a beautiful march. The roads were as level as a barn floor—untraveled as they had been, there was no dust, and as they silently moved along the light of the full moon was reflected from the forest of glittering bayonets. At last they halted for the night, and bivouacked under that cloudless, star-lit sky.

Just as day was breaking all were again drawn in line, and were about starting, when we slacked our guns. The Excelsior Brigade were drawn up in line, and to their left was BRAMHALL's Light Battery and to the left of that a barn. In that barn a Captain of rebel cavalry and his Orderly were sleeping. We had camped so quietly that they did not awaken, and as they rode out in the morning they suddenly confronted the artillery. Comprehending the situation in an instant, they struck for the woods in front of the Sickles Brigade, amid loud cries from the artillerymen of "Stop those men!"

They were well mounted on splendid horses, and were in the woods in an instant. The men had been ordered to load without capping, but several of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments succeeded in remedying that deficiency soon enough to get a shot at them. The Captain's horse, frightened by the flash, fell, and his rider was a prisoner. The Orderly escaped. The Captain was splendidly mounted and armed with three revolvers and a sabre.

The column now pushed rapidly forward, passing the remains of a rebel camp, and struck the road to Malvern at the Church at Nelson Farms, used as a depot for the wounded at the battle of Glendale, and the scene of a cavalry skirmish on the Sunday of that week of battles. From there the road showed evidence of war—trees broken by cannon shot, and pierced by musketry, the skeletons of horses, cannon balls lying in the road, &c.

In a few minutes the boom of artillery announced that the ball had opened; quicker and quicker came the reports. The explosion of the shell came nearer and nearer, as the column moved forward; soon they whistled over our heads, and a few wounded men were seen, while, from under the trees at the famous brick house, could be seen the flash of the enemy's guns. In a few minutes, however, it ceased, and we were once more masters of Malvern Hills, while our cavalry was in hot pursuit of the flying enemy, who were skedaddling up the New-Market Road to Richmond.

The old brick house looked natural. The beautiful lawn about it, which we left covered with dead and wounded, was bare and trodden down, but the field of battle was covered with a beautiful growth of verdure. Directly upon one side of this house two of the enemy's guns had been placed. The track made by their recoil was plainly to be seen, and the trees on either side and the house itself bore good evidence to the accuracy of BENSON's fire. One rebel lay horribly mangled by a shell, while in each of his hands he still clasped one of the deadly missiles they intended to have buried at us.

With the exception of cannon balls and skeletons of horses scattered around, the houses and trees bearing marks of the balls, and the trenches where the dead were buried, there was little to indicate the battle-ground. KERR's house was deserted, and bore a most desolate aspect. We took a number of prisoners, two of whom were Jerseymen, from Newark and Rahway respectively. They were as strong secesh as the natives.

In the afternoon, Gens. McCLELLAN and SUMNER arrived upon the ground, and with Gen. HOOKER, now a Major-General, they enjoyed quite a lengthy chat.

Considerable regret was manifested that we did not bag the rebels, but the prisoners stated, what was no doubt true, that they were apprised of our coming at 12 o'clock the previous night. Several interesting letters were found in the deserted houses. One "true woman," though strong Secesh, describes the finding upon her farm of a dead Yankee who had died peacefully upon his blanket, spread in a retired spot. In his pocket were found letters from his mother advising him to be a good boy, and recommending him to put his trust in the God of battles. She states that she went and looked at him, and then came back to the house and had, as she expresses it, a "good old cry" about it.

Another lady, writing from Richmond, inquires all about the battle with a curious minuteness that only a woman could exhibit, and then finishes by saying, "Don't bury any dead Yankee on our farm, for *I don't want to eat bread made from Yankee blood*." Which of these two women does most honor to the sex?

Several of our dead and also the dead rebels were buried in the rear of the brick house—most impressive ceremonies being performed over them by the eloquent and patriotic Chaplain of the First California Regiment. CEDMA.

Arrest of a Politician for Discouraging Enlistments.

Philadelphia, Friday, Aug. 15.

The first arrest under the recent order of the War Department, is that of JOHN APPLE, a notorious politician. He was arrested for discouraging enlistments, and sent to Washington this afternoon.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Still Retreating Beyond the Rapidan.

JACKSON'S ARMY 60,000 STRONG.

Our Forces About to Cross the Rapidan.

Banks's Headquarters, near Rapidan River, Friday, Aug. 15.

The enemy are still reported retreating beyond the Rapidan River, although they have a force on the other side, with guns in position, and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, supposed to be merely covering the retreat of the main body.

Gen. MILROY is in the advance, with Gen. BUFORD's and Gen. BAYARD's Cavalry, and some artillery.

The river is easily forded at many points.

It is stated that Stonewall JACKSON's army numbered at least 60,000 men. He has managed to move them all off safely, excepting a few stragglers.

Some of the latter came into our camp last night, and said that almost all the Virginia soldiers would desert, if they thought that they would be well treated.

A Union soldier was found in the woods on Wednesday with his musket-barrel grasped in both hands. The stock was broken off, and eleven dead rebels were lying around him—some with their heads smashed and others bruised in various ways—all dead. This shows with what desperation the Union hero had fought for his life, but without avail. His body was pierced with three bullets.

Many of the enemy's dead were left unburied, while others were only half covered. In many places arms and feet were seen above the earth.

Some thirty-six wounded prisoners, concealed near the battle-field in houses, were brought in to-day.

REPORTS FROM CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE.

Culpepper, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Yesterday Gen. POPE ordered a reconnoissance in force of the enemy's position in and around Slaughter Mountain, and a large cavalry force, together with two regiments of infantry and a battery and several mountain howitzers, in command of Gen. BAYARD, were pushed forward about noon. On obtaining a view of Mountain Slopes, two regiments of rebel cavalry and a large body of infantry, and, it is believed, some guns, were discovered. When within range, our battery threw several shots and shells into the cavalry, and BAYARD's Cavalry command made a right flank movement at the same time the infantry and some cavalry made a left flank movement. These movements, and the effect of our battery, compelled the enemy to draw behind the mountain on the Orange road. On reaching the mountain it was discovered that the enemy's main body had previously retired by the Orange road, and crossed the Rapidan, and those seen there just before were just the rear guard.

Gen. BUFORD was then detached to make a detour to the right to intercept the rear guard of the enemy, and cut them off; and it is reported this morning (not on official authority, however,) that he penetrated Orange Court House last night, but found that the enemy had retreated to Gordonsville. On passing the location of the enemy's batteries, the effect of our guns of Saturday was astonishing. Many of the shell had hit the very spot where the guns stood and the earth was furrowed with shot. Several dead horses lay scattered about and the trees in the rear were cut down.

We hold possession of the ground and this morning an advance has been made by a portion of our main body.

The following are some of the casualties caused by the enemy's shelling our camps on Saturday night, after the arrival of Gen. POPE with reinforcements.

TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed—Capt. Shurtleff.

Wounded—Capts. Ripley and Harman; privates Roach, Conly, O'Donnell, Cowvey and Hatter.

It was this regiment heretofore mentioned as having formed into line of battle, and delivered several volleys upon the enemy's cavalry, when they were charging upon Gens. POPE and BANKS on the right. This undoubtedly saved these Generals from capture or death. The Twelfth had never before been in action, and have been complimented by Gen. POPE for their conduct on this sudden emergency.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Wounded—John Thomas, Adam Fox, John H. Peck, Mills Benham, Wm. E. Crane, Jacob Myers, Israel Patterson, James C. Kavanagh.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Wounded—Thomas Firth, Edw. Riley, Ed. Felter—all slightly.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania had three wounded and two missing.

The Ninth New-York State Militia had three killed and two wounded.

THOMPSON's Battery aided COTHRAN's Battery in returning the fire of the rebel batteries, and in shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry were concealed.

Prisoners state that JACKSON supposed the only troops in the rear of the woods were those of BANKS' corps, who were in the fight, and threw a large force over the creek into and through the woods to completely rout us, but the reception he met with compelled a sudden retreat and an abandonment of his midnight enterprise.

Over 700 of our wounded have already been sent to Alexandria and Washington. Among the volunteer Surgeons who have been unremitting in their attentions to the wounded, is the Surgeon-General of the State of Maine. He was opportunely present, and has been confined in the hospital in a professional way from the moment the first wounded were brought into it, until the present moment. Dr. CHAPEL, Medical Director of Gen. WILLIAMS' Division, and the Medical Director of Gen. AUGUR's Division, have shown the greatest ability to meet the emergency.

Gen. BANKS' corps has retired from the front to recuperate, and reorganize the reduced regiments.

Col. DONNELLY still survives, and is perfectly sensible of all that passes. Not a groan has escaped him from the first, which is characteristic of the man.

Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Gen. BANKS' corps, first division, is military Governor and Supervisor of Railroads and Telegraphs in this place.

Culpepper, Wednesday, Aug. 13—10½ P. M.

It is reported that Stonewall JACKSON encamped last night near Orange Court-house, on Baylor's Creek, and also occupied Southwest Mountain.

Gen. POPE's forces have advanced toward Orange.

Culpepper, Friday, Aug. 15.

Gen. BUFORD returned to camp yesterday. From the best data obtainable, it is thought that JACKSON's rear line is about four miles back of the Rapidan, while his main point of defence is Gordonsville.

It is also reported that large forces of the enemy now occupy the line of the Central Railroad from Louisa to Charlottesville. From this, it would appear, they have formed a new line of defence, and intend to fight a decisive battle at or near Gordonsville.

Gen. BUFORD took many prisoners, some of whom came out of their hiding-places and voluntarily surrendered. They said they were tired of the war.

Col. DONNELLY died last night.

All is believed to be quiet in front this morning.

EXPERIENCES OF A PRIVATE.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

Headquarters Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, On the Battlefield, near Culpepper, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

DEAR BROTHER: I've got into the war at last and a pretty fair specimen, for the time, we have had of it. I cannot give you many particulars; you will get them before we do. On Friday we marched through Culpepper, and camped a few miles from this place. On the next morning we came to within a short distance of this place, where we rested in the road all day, BANKS' corps passing us. The firing commenced about 1 o'clock, and was kept up with a vengeance the whole afternoon. We could see the batteries from where we were, but could tell nothing about the fight.

At sundown we started, and it was a busy scene along the road—ambulances driving back wounded, and crowds with bandaged arms, faces and legs, and, I am sorry to say, a good many that had left the field without a scratch.

Finally the order came for us to advance, and throwing our knapsacks into a cornfield, about a mile from the battle-field, and thus lightened of our loads and at the double-quick, we had hardly time to breathe before the shells began to burst around us. I could not but laugh to see our fellows dodge and fall down when they heard the balls and shells whiz over our heads—though, at the same time I felt as nervous as any of them. By the time we got here it was dark, except what light the moon gave us, and we were immediately ordered to support a battery, and the first thing we knew we received a volley from the enemy's rifles, and a battery opened on us within a distance of two hundred yards, before we were aware of its existence. They threw their shells over us into a piece of woods to the right, thinking we had taken shelter in them. We fell flat, and their balls passed over us, with the exception of spent grape, which dropped thick amongst us. We had one Captain (SHURTLEFF, Co. D,) killed, and three or four wounded, none mortally. Immediately, two of our batteries opened upon the rebels, and, we have good reason to believe, made great havoc among them. The fight was kept up till near 12 o'clock, when the enemy retired, and we laid down on our arms till morning. We are still in position, not knowing when the ball will open again. During Saturday night there came in with twenty-five or thirty thousand men, and it is said that BURNSIDE is near us on the left; so we have a pretty good crowd now, but at the battle the rebels had five to one.

There was a cessation of hostilities to-day, to bury the dead. We use a large private house for a hospital, and it is a sickening sight to see our poor soldiers waiting for their turn to have a leg or an arm taken. An officer was brought in to-day who had lain on the field since Saturday, with three balls through his body.

The prisoners that we took say that our batteries, on Saturday night, made sad havoc among them. W.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. POPE.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. Pope:

Your telegram of last evening is most satisfactory, and I congratulate you and your army, and particularly Gen. BANKS and his corps, on your hard-earned but brilliant success against vastly superior numbers. Your troops have covered themselves with glory; and Cedar Mountain will be known in history as one of the great battle-fields of the war.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Steamship Saxon, with Advices to the 5th.

An Important Order from Gen. Butler.

An Assessment of the Secessionists for the Relief of the Suffering Poor.

The steamship *Saxon*, from New-Orleans on the 5th inst., via Key West on the 9th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are two days later.

On the 5th, three steamers arrived at New-Orleans with flour, as follows: *Creole*, 8,000 bbls.; *Roanoke*, 2,760 bbls.; *Blackstone*, 3,100 bbls. and 333 sacks. Total, 14,946 bbls. and 333 sacks—making rising 15,000 bbls.

Gen. BUTLER had issued the following important order, providing for the relief of the destitute poor of the city:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 55.—It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.

It becomes a question in justice upon whom should this burden fall.

Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens.

It should not be borne by taxation of the whole municipality, because the middling and working-men have never been heard at the ballot-box, unawed by threats and unmenaced by Thugs and paid assassins of conspirators against peace and good order. Beside, more than the vote which was claimed for secession have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States Government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

Those who have brought upon the city this stagnation of business, this desolation of the hearth-stone, this starvation of the poor and helpless, should, as far as they may be able, relieve these distresses.

There were two classes whom it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and, second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

It is brought to the knowledge of the Commanding General that a subscription of $1,250,000 was made by the corporate bodies, business firms and persons whose names are set forth in schedule "A," annexed to this order, and that sum placed in the hands of an illegal body known as the "Committee of Public Safety," for the treasonable purpose of defending the city against the Government of the United States, under whose humane rule the City of New-Orleans had enjoyed such unexampled prosperity, that her warehouses were filled with the trade of all nations who came to share her freedom, to take part in the benefits of her commercial superiority, and thus she was made the representative mart of the world.

The stupidity and wastefulness with which this immense sum was spent was only equalled by the folly which led to its being raised at all. The subscribers to this fund, by this very act, betray their treasonable designs and their ability to pay at least a much smaller tax for the relief of their destitute and starving neighbors.

Schedule "B" is a list of cotton brokers, who, claiming to control that great interest in New-Orleans, to which she is so much indebted for her wealth, published in the newspapers in October, 1861, a manifesto deliberately advising the planters not to bring their produce to the city, a measure which brought ruin at the same time upon the producer and the city.

This act sufficiently testifies the malignity of these traitors as well to the Government as their neighbors, and it is to be regretted that their ability to relieve their fellow-citizens is not equal to their facilities for injuring them.

In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New-Orleans—yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States—it will be impossible to make a mistake as to having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

It is therefore ordered—

First—That the sums in schedules annexed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business firms and corporations therein described, be and hereby are assessed upon each respectively.

Second—That said sums be paid to Lieut. [illegible], Financial Clerk, at his office in the Custom-House, on or before Monday, the 11th inst., or that the property of the delinquents be forthwith seized and sold at public auction, to pay the amount, with all necessary charges and expenses, [illegible] until paid.

Third—The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New-Orleans.

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

[Lieut. French may be found in the room formerly occupied by the Navy Agent.]

SCHEDULE A.

List of Subscribers to the Million and a Quarter Loan placed in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety for the defence of New-Orleans against the United States, and assessed by them [illegible].

	Sum subscribed to aid treason against the U. States.	Assessment to relieve the poor by the United States.
Abel, Gomeray & Co.	$310,000	$62,500 00
Jonathan Montgomery	40,000	10,000 00
Thos. Sloo, Pres. Sun Ins. Co.	50,000	12,500 00
C. G. Gaines	2,000	500 00
C. G. Gaines & Co.	3,000	750 00
Trustees McDonogh Sch. Fd.	200,000	50,000 00
J. B. Slawson	10,000	2,500 00
S. H. Wood	5,000	1,250 00
Mrs. S. H. Wood	2,000	500 00
Jacques Lange	7,000	1,750 00
Widow W. P. Welham	10,000	2,500 00
Robert Geddes	10,000	2,500 00
Widow Vogel	20,000	5,000 00
L. Lovois & Co.	10,000	2,500 00
Samuel Herty	14,800	3,700 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	300,000	75,000 00
Giquel & Jamison	7,500	1,875 00
E. Booth	400	100 00
Edward Chapman	5,000	1,250 00
Thomas Layton	1,000	250 00
D. J. Bougnot	2,000	500 00
B. Dryer & Co.	1,000	250 00
W. H. Pierson	3,000	750 00
Samuel Locke	10,000	2,500 00
Hart & Wintz	5,000	1,250 00
Southern Bank	10,000	2,500 00
Richard & Co.	10,000	2,500 00
Dr. B. Moss	3,000	750 00
J. & J. C. Davidson	20,000	5,000 00
Deus Lanata	900	225 00
H. Samory	1,000	250 00
R. Terney	1,500	375 00
R. D. Maclin	2,500	625 00
J. H. Cohen	3,000	750 00
Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	5,500	1,375 00
Committee of Public Safety	865	216 25
H. Lee	150	37 50
Geo. Zackendrath	200	50 00
Hyde & Goodrich	1,000	250 00
Magee, Horton & George	500	125 00
Samuel Loeb	100	25 00
Valentine Heerman	1,000	250 00
S. S. Bicker	250	62 50
John M. Demarest	100	25 00
Thomas O'Donnell	50	12 50
Mrs. E. V. McMahon	50	12 50
W. B. Leichford	1,000	250 00
C. F. Thieseman	50	12 50
Frederick Bauer	725	181 25
John Hickerson	250	62 50
McStea, Value & Co.	1,000	250 00
Jacob Zoelly	1,000	250 00
T. Laloo	500	125 00
R. Creswell	100	25 00
H. H. O'Meallie	50	12 50
Joseph Field	1,000	250 00
Jules Dene D. Amassa	150	37 50
John Farrell	150	37 50
D. H. Holmes	2,000	500 00
S. P. Lamon	250	62 50
Fanny Hollander	100	25 00
J. W. Stanton & Co.	500	125 00
John A. Randolph	500	125 00
Harriet Morgan	175	43 75
Rachel Morgan	125	31 25
Sarah Morgan	175	43 75
Elizabeth Morgan	150	37 50
Mary M. Morgan	50	12 50
Margaret Harrod	50	12 50
Davis Brothers	200	50 00
Trustees Fiske Asylum Fund	15,000	3,750 00
William Massey	300	75 00
F. Lopez	25	6 25
John J. Adams	1,000	250 00
A. W. Bosworth	600	150 00
Chas. Briggs	100	25 00
J. A. Lum & Co.	150	37 50
Chas. Loeffler	200	50 00
Geo. C. Brewer	50	12 50
Patrick Howard	25	6 25
Geo. Clemmons	50	12 50
H. B. Hedden	500	125 00
James Goran	100	25 00
Biscoe & Simms	500	125 00
B. G. Young	150	37 50
D. A. Brown	125	31 25
Mme. Ve. H. Chretien	200	50 00
Henderson & Gaines	1,000	250 00
J. B. Aitkens	250	62 50
W. O. Denegre	1,000	250 00
J. C. McLellan	200	50 00
Mrs. C. F. Snowden	50	12 50
Louisiana State Bank	7,500	1,875 00
Bank of America	5,000	1,250 00
Gen. D. E. Twiggs	1,000	250 00
Jean Petit	13,125	3,281 25
Total	$1,250,365	$312,716 25

SCHEDULE B.

List of Cotton Brokers of New-Orleans who published in the Crescent, in October last, a Card advising Planters not to send Produce to New-Orleans, in order to induce Foreign Intervention in behalf of the Rebellion.

	Sum assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.		Sum assessed to relieve the starving poor by the United States.
Hewitt, Norton & Co.	$500	J. W. Champlin & Co.	$250
West & Villere	250	A. D. Henkel & Co.	100
S. E. Belknap	250	R. Yeatman	100
Brander, Chambliss & Co.	500	Broadwell & Haynes	100
Lewis & Oglesby	500	Moore & Browder	250
W. A. Johnson & Co.	250	R. W. Rallin & Co.	250
Carroll, Hoy & Co.	500	Lane & Sabin	250
Pirkey, Jamey & Co.	250	S. O. Nelson & Co.	250
W. Cox & Co.	250	Campbell & Strong	250
James M. Putnam	100	Patton & Finney	250
A. Levi & Co.	250	Fellowes & Co.	500
Montgomery & Hall	250	Payne, Huntington & Co.	500
Belknap, Noble & Co.	250	T. H. & J. M. Allen & Co.	250
Alex & Guennon	250	F. E. Bryant	100
Holloway & Lonsdale	250	Edward Pilsbury	100
Geo. S. Mandeville	250	Foley, Avery & Co.	250
Ball & Boultney	250	Benson, Poulson & Co.	250
Richard Nugent & Co.	250	Henderson, Terry & Co.	250
A. Miltenberger & Co.	250	Bradley, Wilson & Co.	250
Geo. Connelly & Co.	500	West, Renshaw & Cammack	250
J. & G. Cromwell	250	John Williams & Co.	250
Moses Greenwood	500	Taylor, Whiting & Co.	250
A. Hillery & Co.	250	Bartley, Johnson & Co.	250
Morgan, Dameron & Co.	250	Hayes, Griswold & Co.	100
Hughes, Hollingsworth & Co.	250	Frierson, Conway & Co.	250
W. & D. Urquhart	250	Green & Crump	250
Phelps & Jones	250	R. Mullhenny	250
John I. Hardie & Co.	250	Davis, Jenkins & Co.	250
Hawkins & Norwood	250	Kirkpatrick & Co.	100
Walker & Snyder	250	McFarland & Barksdale	250
Gillis & Ferguson	250	T. Henderson & Peale	250
J. B. Gribble & Co.	250	Ward & Low	250
Walker & Co.	100	Gallagher & Byer	100
John L. Lee	100	Pritchard & Flower	250
W. H. Shinwith	250	Stuart N. Jones	100
Knox & Higgins	250	Thornhill & Co.	250
J. J. Person & Co.	250	Ar. Miltenberger	250
Bassie, Noble & Co.	250	Gladden & Smith	100
E. C. Cummings & Co.	250	J. W. Burbridge & Co.	250
Montgomery & White	250	Friedlander and Gerson	250
Wright & Allen	250	Warren & Crawford	100
Robt. L. Adams & Co.	250	Perkins & Co.	250
Harrell, Gayle & Co.	250	Cutter & Harrison	250
John Watt & Co.	250	Nixon & Co.	250
Reichard, Brown & Co.	250	Cooper & Phelps	250
H. D. Cooper	250	Gillis, Beasley & Co.	500
Smith & Johnson	250		
James Bankhead	100		
McLemore, Rayburn & Co.	250		
Total			[illegible]

Arrivals in the City.

G. V. FOX, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Lieut. WORDEN, late of the *Monitor*, arrived from Washington yesterday, stopping at the Astor, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

Commodore RINGGOLD, of the U. S. frigate *Sabine*; Paymaster CRAMMER BURT and C. H. GUNDMANN, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. S. BROWN, of the U. S. V.; Col. McREYNOLDS, of the First U. S. Cavalry; Col. J. M. WARNER, of the U. S. A.; Col. MATHESON, from Harrison's Landing, and Capt. EARLE, of the U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. H. G. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts; Dr. BARTHOLOW, of the U. S. A., and Capt. A. BLAIR, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Maj. HALSEY, Surgeon CHILDE and Paymaster THOMPSON, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. SCHOONMAKER, of the United States Navy, and Capt. W. LEE, from Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mrs. Gen. VIELE and family, of New-York, and CHARLES MACKAY, from Staten Island, are at the New-York Hotel.

Twelve Persons Drowned.

Detroit, Friday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *Creole*, with a cargo of iron ore, collided with the steamer *Illinois*, in Lake Superior, and sunk. Capt. McADAM, his wife and mother, and nine of the crew, were lost. The vessel is a total loss.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

New Gen. Stuart's Reconnoissance to McClellan's Army.

STATE OF THINGS IN THE SOUTH.

A Remonstrance Against the Conscript Law.

SPIRIT OF THE RICHMOND PRESS.

GEN. STUART IN THE REAR OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, CAV. BRIGADE, D. N. V., June 17, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your written instructions, I undertook an expedition to the vicinity of the enemy's lines, on the Pamunkey, with about twelve hundred cavalry and a section of the Stuart Horse Artillery. The cavalry was composed of portions of the First, Fourth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry (the second named having no field officer present, was, for the time being, divided between the other two [illegible]) [illegible] Lee and Col. W. H. F. Lee, [illegible] of the Jeff. Davis Legion, [illegible] Col. W. T. MARTIN; the section of artillery commanded by First Lieut. JAS. BREATHED.

Although the expedition was [illegible] than was at first contemplated by your [illegible], I feel assured that the [illegible] will convince you that I did not [illegible] spirit, and that the [illegible] of the march [illegible] of prudence. The destination of the [illegible] kept a profound secret, (so essential to [illegible]) was known to my command only as the [illegible] developed it.

The force was quietly [illegible] Chickahominy, near Kilby's Station, [illegible] mond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, moved thence parallel to and to the left of [illegible]. Scouts were kept far to the right to [illegible] enemy's whereabouts, and advanced [illegible] and rear guard to secure our column against [illegible]. I purposely directed my first day's march toward Louisa, so as to favor the idea of [illegible] and camped just opposite Hanover Court-House, near Southanna Bridge (R. F. and P. Railroad), [illegible] from Richmond. Our noiseless bivouac [illegible] early next morning, and without [illegible] we resumed our march, [illegible]. I, however, immediately [illegible] known my instructions and [illegible] regimental commanders [illegible] great action and cooperation [illegible]. Scouts had returned indicating [illegible] to my march from that to Old Church, [illegible] of, and on the supposed [illegible] New Bridge and vicinity.

I proceeded, therefore, [illegible] upon the route to Old Church. [illegible] vicinity of Hanover Court-house, I found [illegible] session of the enemy, but [illegible] ascertained about the strength [illegible]. I therefore sent Col. Fitz. Lee [illegible] Virginia Cavalry, to make a detour to the [illegible] and reach the enemy's route behind him, [illegible] enemy, [illegible] fifty cavalry, [illegible] column, [illegible] Col. Lee [illegible] passed on in the direction of Mechanicsville, [illegible] the capture of a [illegible] on their way. Our march led thence by [illegible] mill and Enon Church to Haw's shop, [illegible] we encountered the first pickets, [illegible] caught several videttes, and pushed [illegible] keeping advanced guard well to the front. [illegible] ment in front was the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, [illegible] W. H. F. LEE,) whose advance guard [illegible] the command of Adjt.-Lieut. ROBINS, [illegible] service—Lieut. ROBINS leading it in [illegible] ful manner, managing to clear the way [illegible] with little delay, and infusing, by a [illegible] picket, such a wholesome terror that it [illegible] to take a second look. Between Haw's shop [illegible] Church the advanced guard reported the [illegible] cavalry in force in front. It proved to be the [illegible] Regular Cavalry, (formerly the Second, [illegible] by yourself.) The leading squadron [illegible] ward at a brisk gait, the main body [illegible] and gave chase to the enemy for a [illegible] did not come up to him. We crossed the Totopotomoy, a strong position of defence, which the [illegible] failed to hold, confessing a weakness. [illegible] pieces half a squadron, [illegible] skirmishers till the point of danger [illegible].

On, on dashed ROBINS, here skirting a field, there leaping a fence or ditch, and clearing the woods beyond, when, not far from Old Church, the enemy made a stand, having been reinforced. [illegible] mode of attack being in column of fours along the road, I still preferred to oppose the enemy with one squadron at a time, remembering that he who [illegible] on the field, the last cavalry reserve [illegible]. The next squadron therefore moved to the front under the lamented Capt. LATANE, making a most brilliant and successful charge, with drawn sabres, upon the picket guard, and, after a hotly contested hand-to-hand conflict, put him to flight; but not till the gallant captain had sealed his devotion to his native soil with his blood. The enemy's rout (two squadrons [illegible] of ours) was complete: they dispersed [illegible] confusion, leaving many dead on the field, and blood in quantities in their tracks. Their [illegible] Capt. ROYALL, was reported mortally wounded. Several officers and a number of privates were taken in this conflict, and a number of horses, arms and equipments, together with four guidons. The woods and fields were full of the scattered and demoralized [illegible] struggling to and fro, and but for the [illegible] great incumbrance which they would have [illegible] our march, many more could and would have been captured.

Col. FITZ. LEE, burning with impatience to [illegible] foes with his old regiment, galloped to the front at this point and begged to be allowed to [illegible] with his regiment, (the First Virginia Cavalry) the discomfiture of his old comrades—a request I gladly granted—and his leading squadron pushed [illegible] down the road to Old Church; but the fragments of ROYALL's command could not be rallied again, and Col. LEE's leading squadron charged, without resistance, into the enemy's camp, (five companies,) and took possession of a number of horses, a quantity of [illegible] arms and stores of every kind, and [illegible] and privates. The stores, as well as the tents, in which everything had been left, were speedily burned, the march resumed—whither?

Here was the turning point of the expedition. Two routes were before me, the one to return by Hanover Court-house, the other to pass around through New-Kent, taking the chances of having to swim the Chickahominy, and make a bold effort to cut the enemy's lines of communication. The Chickahominy was believed by my guide to be fordable near Forge Bridge. A [illegible] house, which I would have to pass [illegible] enemy had a much shorter distance to pass to intercept me there; besides, the South Anna River would be impassable, which still further narrowed the chances of escape in that direction; the enemy, too, would naturally expect me to take that route. These circumstances led me to look with more favor to my favorite scheme, disclosed to you before starting, of passing around. It was only nine miles to Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad, and that [illegible] once passed, I felt little apprehension beyond; the route was one of all others which I felt sure the enemy would never expect me to take. On that side of the Chickahominy infantry could not reach me before crossing, and I felt able to whip any cavalry force that could be brought against me. Once on the Charles City side, I knew you would, when aware of my position, if necessary, order a diversion in my favor on the Charles City Road, to prevent a move to intercept me from the direction of White Oak Swamp. Besides this, the hope of striking a serious blow at a boastful and insolent foe, which would make him tremble in his shoes, made more agreeable the alternative I chose.

In a brief and frank interview with some of my officers, I disclosed my views, but while none accepted a fair result, all seemed [illegible] as I [illegible] did. With an abiding trust in God, and with [illegible] such guarantees of success as the two Lees and [illegible] and their devoted followers, this enterprise I regarded as most promising. Taking care, therefore, to [illegible] particularly after their capture, to inquire of the [illegible] as to the distance and the route to Hanover Court-house, I kept my horse's head steadily toward Tunstall's Station. There was something inspiring in the implicit confidence and unquestioning trust of the [illegible] and file in a leader guiding them straight apparently into the very jaws of the enemy; every step [illegible] ing to them to diminish the faintest hope of extrication. Reports of the enemy's strength at Garlick's and Tunstall's were conflicting, but generally indicated a small number. Prisoners were captured everywhere, and included officers, soldiers and [illegible].

The rear now became of as much interest and importance

[illegible] ... the Jeff. Davis Legion, with the howitzer ... to conduct was intrusted to its commander, Lieut.-Col. Martin, in whose judgment and skill I had entire confidence. ... He was not attacked ... the enemy appeared in his rear, bearing a flag of truce, and the party, twenty-five in number, ... actually surrendered to his rear-guard, so great was the consternation produced by our march. An Assistant-Surgeon was also taken; he was en route, and not in charge of the sick. Upon arriving opposite Garlick's, I ordered a squadron from the Ninth Virginia Cavalry to destroy whatever could be found at the landing on the Pamunkey. Two ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... Lieut.-Col. Martin ... [illegible]

J. E. B. STUART,
Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry.

[illegible] IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

[illegible]

... The sublimity of the Arkansas, exhibited before an admiring audience.

The Merrimac has been decidedly eclipsed. She fought no such fight as the Arkansas did. For hardihood ... [illegible]

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE CONSCRIPT LAW.

Some of the Richmond papers publish a curious document, entitled "The Petition of Certain Non-Conscripts Respectfully Presented to the Confederate States Congress." It opens thus:

To the Speaker and Members of Congress of the Confederate States of America: Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are all over the age of thirty-five years, or under the age of eighteen years. They were all "enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States" previous to the 16th day of April, 1862, the date of the Conscript act. Some of your petitioners belong to companies mustered and received into the service for twelve months, some of whom enlisted for the war previous to the 16th day of April, 1862, and others who have not reënlisted; some who have received the bounty money, and others who have not received it. Most of your petitioners had, under the call of their respective States, and the President of the Confederate States, enlisted for "three years or the war," previous to the 16th of April, 1862.

Your petitioners are from the different States of the Confederacy—some of them over 50 years old, others under 17 years of age. At the different periods of their enlistment the prospects of the army of the Confederacy were darkened and being overshadowed by a series of mishaps, blunders, and military misadventures. The cause so dear to every true and brave Southron was, to all outward appearances, waning, and needed renewed energies and unmistakable popular manifestations of personal bravery and individual sacrifices.

[illegible]

Your petitioners respectfully ask, that they may be fully heard before your honorable body, through their counsel.

THE PETITIONERS.

By their counsel, John H. Gilmer.

Richmond, Aug. 5, 1862.

IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

Some days ago, says the Macon *Telegraph*, the citizens of Lee County held a public meeting in reference to negro impressment, at which they appointed Mr. C. M. Irvin to correspond with the War Department by telegraph, and ascertain if the impressment had been authorized and required by the Secretary of War. If it had, they resolved, like good citizens, to acquiesce in the requisition; if not, they determined not to surrender their negroes. In pursuance of his mission, Mr. Irvin came to Macon, and the correspondence ensued which is published below:

To the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

Brig.-Gen. Mercer has issued an order, impressing twenty per cent. of the male slaves throughout the State. Is that order authorized by the Department? If so, we acquiesce. Otherwise, we resist.

C. M. IRVIN, for the citizens of Lee County.

Richmond, 5th.—Mr. C. M. Irvin: Gen. Mercer has not communicated with his Department in reference to impressment, nor has any authority to make impressment been asked for or granted.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

THE MURDER OF GEN. CASWELL.

The Knoxville *Register*, of the 7th inst., gives but few additional particulars in regard to the murder of Gen. Wm. R. Caswell, which took place on ... near his residence, some six miles east of Knoxville. His servants report that they saw him ... [illegible] ... the General was in Knoxville ... and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in Knoxville to espouse the cause of the South on the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gov. Harris a Brigadier-General in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused at Knoxville until they were turned over to the Confederate Government, when he retired to private life.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

The reported "heavy fighting" in East Tennessee has dwindled down to rather a small affair comparatively. The latest accounts are published under the telegraphic head. The Knoxville *Register* of the 6th contains the following official dispatch:

Near Tazewell, Aug. 6—3 P. M.

Maj. H. L. Clay, A. A. G.: I shall not need the services of Gen. Leadbetter. After a gallant engagement of four hours we have routed the enemy, and they are in full retreat to their strongholds.

C. L. STEVENSON, Brigadier-General.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.

A serious collision occurred on last Friday morning, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad, below Greenville, by which two were killed and as many ... of others have since died. On the same day a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Enterprise, Miss.; damage not known. And, on Monday, another collision took place on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, above Citronelle. The last was very serious, one train running into the rear end of another, cutting in two a car filled with soldiers, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

THE GALLANT ZARVONA.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a letter from Col. Zarvona, now in prison at *Fort Lafayette*, to President Davis. One of the exchanged prisoners brought it.

Fort Lafayette, U. S. A., Monday, May 5, 1862.

To His Excellency the President, Richmond, Va.:

Sir: I suffer so much from the cruel treatment I am subjected to, that it is right you should know of it. I write this on a piece of paper which fortune has placed in my way, and it may reach you.

I have been a prisoner nearly ten months. I have never been treated as a prisoner of war. I am now in a casemate, under military confinement. I am not allowed, even for a moment, to go out. All verbal or written communication with friends prohibited. Writing material, papers, books, even my razor, has been taken from me. The United States Government refuse to exchange or parole me. The only reason that I can get from any one is, that I am dangerous.

You may not know of me. Please refer to Gov. Letcher. Respectfully, ZARVONA.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Aug. 6, 1862.

[EXTRACT.]

General Orders, No. 66.—Military Commanders have no authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor does Martial law, when declared by the President, under act of Congress, justify the arbitrary establishment of the price of commodities in the trade of the citizens of the Confederate States.

II. Necessity alone can warrant the impressment of private property for public use, and wherever the required supplies can be obtained by the consent of the owners, *at fair rates and without hazardous delay*, the military authorities will abstain from the harsh proceeding of impressment.

III. Paragraph V. General Orders No. 36, Current Series, is hereby revoked; and all discharges will hereafter be made under the 11th article of War and General Order No. 28, Current Series. By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, Aug. 6, 1862.

[EXTRACT.]

Special Orders, No. 182.—II. Officers in command of troops will be held pecuniarily responsible for damage done to private property by those under them. The amount due for such damages will be deducted from their pay. Persons sustaining losses at the hands of soldiers will endeavor to ascertain the name of the wrong-doer and the regiment to which he belongs, and report the same at the headquarters of the Department of Henrico.

The want of discipline in the army has, in many instances, engendered a reckless disregard of the rights of citizens which will not be longer tolerated.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of Henrico, Richmond, Va., Aug. 1, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 119.—III. The obtaining of substitutes through the medium of agents is strictly forbidden. When such agents are employed, the principal, the substitute and the agent will be impressed into the military service, and the money paid for the substitute and as a reward to the agent will be confiscated to the Government. The offenders will also be subjected to such other punishment as may be imposed by a Court-martial.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, Commanding Department, &c.

L. R. Page, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brigade Headquarters, Chaffin's Farm, Aug. 2, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 256.—At the suggestion of Maj.-Gen. J. Longstreet, commanding this division, it is ordered that all paroled officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Twentieth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Regiments Virginia Volunteers, assigned to this brigade, report immediately, in person, to these headquarters. By the time they join their regiments, a regular exchange will, in all probability, have been made.

By order, Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

James H. Pearce, Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

GEN. POPE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 9.

The subject of this notice was born of respectable parentage. He is the son, we believe, of the late Warden Pope, of Louisville, and is related to the highly respectable family of the same name in Virginia. He was educated at West Point, where he graduated about twenty years ago. Boys always give some evidence of what they are destined to be, while at school. A good boy—a boy of whom his schoolmates are fond—is almost sure to turn out a good man, and the reverse. "The boy," it has been truly said, "is father to the man." Pope was distinguished at the academy as the most shameless liar and the most inordinate braggart that had ever darkened the doors of that institution.

His lies were of the most offensive character; they were all about himself and his own exploits. He was the Bobadil of the school, with all the insolence, all the swagger, all the lying, and a double share of the cowardice attached to that respectable character. He had every disposition in the world to be a tyrant, and would have been had it not been for his timidity. He graduated, by some means or other, and became notorious at all the posts where he was stationed. To his school-boy accomplishments of lying and bullying he now added the graver character of a finished swindler. Few were the tradesmen within reach of the several posts at which he was stationed, who had not good reason to acknowledge his superior genius in this last-named avocation. That trait which we have mentioned as having been suppressed by fear at the Academy, began now to appear in full vigor. He durst not attempt to play the tyrant at school, because he was among his equals, and they might call him to account.

* * * How he got his present command is better understood. Lincoln wanted a tiger to suck blood, and he got him. He wanted a man to gain victories on paper, and Pope has just proved himself to be that man. His report to Halleck, that he had captured 15,000 of Beauregard's army, and 20,000 stand of arms, when he had not taken a man or a musket, stands alone in the history of lying. It left him without a rival in that respectable art. He distanced Munchausen and all other professors. It was "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." *According to the caustic observation of the London Times, Secretary Stanton has no need of armies to gain victories.* He can annihilate whole hosts, and capture hundreds of guns, by a single dash of his pen.

Pope was the right man and he put him in the right place. No man so thoroughly understands the art of gaining victories on paper; not even McClellan or Stanton himself. Of this he has already given a striking proof. A band of his horsemen came to Beaver Dam depot—where there was no force—and burnt it. They "skedaddled" as soon as they heard Stuart was after them. Pope announced a great victory, in terms sufficiently swelling for Austerlitz or Jena. The Bobadil of the old army, he proclaims that he has seen nothing of his enemies but their backs. We wonder if the gentleman who cowhided him for offering an indignity to a lady was standing with his back to him when he inflicted chastisement?

Pope has cause to tremble for his laurels. He is in a fair way to lose his claim to be called the most execrable scoundrel in North America. He seems to have some suspicion of this, and hence his proclamation announcing his intention to withdraw all protection from property and persons in the country his soldiers overrun. This proclamation is without parallel. It is an open invitation to plunder. It offers a premium for murder—the premium of impunity. We yet hope to see this execrable villain and his lieutenant expiate their crimes on the gallows, in pursuance of the President's proclamation. The fault we find with that document is that it is not sufficiently comprehensive. Why should the mongrel crew who march under the banners of Lincoln be exempted from punishment?

THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 12.

A writer in the Mobile *Register* furnishes data from which a tolerably correct idea may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States census tables of 1840 and 1850, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850.

The census tables show that, in 1850, the Slave States had a white male population ... [illegible]

If those States increased as rapidly between 1850 and 1860 as they did between 1840 and 1850, they have a white male population, between the ages of 18 and 50, as follows:

Maryland, &c.	130,000	Mississippi	130,000
Virginia	300,000	Louisiana	140,000
North Carolina	145,000	Texas	80,000
South Carolina	75,000	Arkansas	70,000
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Alabama	120,000	Missouri	[illegible]
Total			2,030,000

Assuming the census tables to be correct, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, upward of two millions of white males between the ages of 18 and 50, and it is late to talk of conquering them. They are not shoemakers, tailors, factorymen, button-makers, &c., turned loose upon the world, and forced to enlist from want, but they are used to handling the shot-gun and rifle from the age of twelve.

... Let us suppose that the ages of 18 and 40 should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule of calculation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept for the field, since the North may assail us, and it will not interfere with our producing or agricultural operations. When the present crop are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. Insubordination among her black population, upon which the North counted so largely, has not occurred, ... can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured, while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field she weakens her power to feed her people; and although her white population in 1860 was 19,000,000, against 8,700,000 whites of the South, ... fore, to be able to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one million as easily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the resources of the South than of the North.

KINDNESS TO OUR ENEMIES IS CRUELTY TO OUR FRIENDS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 12.

The recent proclamation by President Davis of his purpose to visit upon the *officers* of Pope's command retaliation for the outrages committed upon our people by his brutal soldiery, has inspired confidence throughout the Confederacy, and stricken with fear the dastards who dread retribution for their atrocities. Whether this proclamation is mere "*brutum fulmen*," or the expression of a real determination to protect our people, awaits practical demonstration. The President has an opportunity afforded him already. Twenty-nine commissioned officers of the ruffian corps have been captured. What will he done with them? The blood of non-combatant citizens butchered, the prayers of women wronged, of age insulted, of plundered communities and desolated districts, appeal to Mr. Davis now. If he has the nerve to do his duty, and throw the arm of the Government around the helpless men and women within the enemy's lines who cry to him for mercy and redress, the wavering loyalty of those deserted classes will be reanimated, and their devotion to our Confederacy invigorated anew. The enemy, convinced that we are resolute and earnest, will desist from his infernal purpose, or witness the disorganization and desertion of his forces. But, if a timid and misapplied clemency *is extended to these instruments of Pope's* policy, then the inhabitants of all the region overrun by the Yankees will curse the imbecility of a Government which lacks the spirit to punish its enemies or to protect its friends. The whole Yankee army is watching with intense solicitude the course which President Davis pursues, and, as it is weak or wise, will continue their outrages, or cry for quarter. We invoke the prayers of the people that the Almighty may impart Jacksonian nerve and energy to our Chief Magistrate in this momentous hour, may strengthen his faith if it falters, and hold up his hands and steady his knees if they are feeble, for his duty before him.

THE NORTHERN DRAFT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 13.

We received last night advices from the North, which, though not so late as that we publish in another column, brings news of an important character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for 600,000 more men, to "crush the rebellion"—300,000 to be raised under the recent call of Lincoln, and 300,000 more by a draft of the militia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper forbid its publication.

The action of the Government at Washington has created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war feeling had greatly subsided in its enthusiasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised. This order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North, and we shall await the next news from the North and Northwest with much interest.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13.

Lincoln's Secretary of War has ordered a draft of 300,000 militia to serve for nine months. This is in addition to the 300,000 volunteers previously called for, and, as the latter do not come forward as fast as they are needed, it is ordered that the deficiency among them after the 15th inst. shall be made up by draft. This addition of 600,000 men to the Yankee armies will give them a force of one million. It will be for Congress to determine what legislation is rendered necessary by this fact.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Still another reform of considerable importance has been commenced in the United States navy. The era of iron-clads and steamers having rendered obsolete the old sailing vessels, the latter will not be used in this country again in any active capacity worth speaking of. Certain descriptions of transports, school-ships, receiving ships and "guardos" are henceforward to be exclusively sailing craft, the steamers being required for quick movements. Fifteen months ago we had *forty sail* above and including the rank of corvettes on the Naval Register, all propelled by canvas. The following are now the only sailing vessels of the regular navy employed cruising:

	Guns.	Tons.	Where.
Frigate St. Lawrence	50	1,726	Blockade.
Frigate Santee	50	1,726	Galveston.
Corvette Constellation	24	1,452	Mediterranean.
Corvette Portsmouth	22	1,022	Blockade.
Corvette Mallory	22	958	Pacific.
Saratoga	20	882	East Indies.
Vincennes	16	700	—
Vandalia	16	—	—
St. Louis	16	700	Mediterranean.
Cyane	16	792	Pacific.

These and the three old storeships (now cruising) are all of the 28 sea-going sailing-ships which constituted more than one-half of our entire naval forces on the 1st of January, 1861. It was the United States that initiated the heavy artillery for ships-of-war—the substitution of steamers for sailing-vessels as flagships—and the heavy screw steam-frigates which were all the "fashion" from 1852 to 1860. The idea of making vessels is of American origin—the first iron-clad fight took place in American waters—the first nation to consign the old time-worn sailing-ship to "sinecure" positions is America—and the first country that ever procured 25,000 naval sailors within the space of fifteen months is America.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of Napoleon Bonaparte, the French frigate in our harbor fired three salutes during the day—one at 8 o'clock A. M., one at noon, and one at sunset. They were returned by Castle William, Fort Columbus, and the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy-yard.

It was originally intended to float the *Roanoke* from the Navy-yard to the Novelty Works on the New-York side when she had received two layers of *plating. It has been considered best, however, to* put on another layer above the water's edge before she is towed across the stream. The work on her is progressing rapidly.

About two hundred and fifty deserters have been taken to Governor's Island since the issue of the order for their arrest. If they continue to come in as numerously as they have done during the last few days, there will soon be a regiment of them there. They will be sent off to the different divisions of the army to which they belong.

The United States Marine corps has been increased to over 3,000 men within the past fifteen months. It consisted of about 1,000 when the war began, and consequently has been trebled since. It is made up of the best men in the service of the United States. There are usually about three-fourths of the rank and file afloat, and the remainder attached to the different Navy-yards. The present distribution of the corps, at the home stations, is nearly as follows:

Station.	Commandant.	No. Men.
Washington Garrison	Col. Harris	200
Washington Navy-yard	Maj. Doughty	150
New-York Navy-yard	Maj. Garland	200
Boston Navy-yard		140
Philadelphia Navy-yard	Maj. Zealand	90
Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard		60
Total		840

Besides these, the guards of receiving ships and such vessels as are in commission and anchored off the several stations are frequently seen in the Yards. The marine corps is under the supervision of one Colonel, who has a brevet rank. The present incumbent is Col. John Harris, who succeeds Col. Henderson, of whom Congress made a Brigadier-General in consideration of distinguished service during the Mexican war. The marine guard of the *New Ironsides* arrived from Washington at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CELEBRATION OF [illegible] INDEPENDENCE AT [illegible]

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

I quite agree with the view which Mr. Conway takes of the present situation of the country. More than that, I quite agree with the view he takes of the probable future through which we are to be called to walk. I have no hope, as he has not, that the intelligent purpose of our Government will ever find us a way out of this war. I think, if we find any way out of it, we are to stumble out of it by the gradual education of the people ... [illegible] ... anything which we can call Government has any purpose to get rid of Slavery. On the contrary, I think the policy and purpose of the Government ... Slavery. I believe Mr. Lincoln is conducting this war ... That is his present line of policy, so far as any trustworthy indications of his policy reach us. ... political war. All civil wars are necessarily political wars—they can hardly be anything else. Mr. Lincoln is ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... If Mr. Lincoln believed in the North ... he would let our army act on the principles of Liberty. He does not. He believes in the South as the most efficient and vital instrumentality at the present moment ... I had a friend who went to Port Royal, went among the negro huts, ... shattered with shells and cannon balls. He said to the contrabands, "When those balls came, were you here?" "Yes." "Didn't you run?" "No, massa; we knew they were not meant for us." It was a sublime, childlike faith in ... of the Almighty. But every Southern traitor on the other side of the Potomac can say of McClellan's cannon ball, if he ever fires one, "We know it is not meant for us." ... political war, as all of us must; the only question is, in the service of which political idea shall the war be waged—in the service of saving the Union as it was or the Union as it ought to be? Mr. Lincoln dare not choose between these two phrases. He is waging a war which he dare not describe, in the service of a political idea that he dare not shape into words. ... *victory. All savages call clemency cowardice*; ... mistake clemency for cowardice; and every act of Lincoln, which he thinks is conciliation, they take as evidence of his cowardice. *I do not say that McClellan is a traitor, but I say this, that if he had been a traitor from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, he could not have served the South better than he has since he was Commander-in-Chief.* [Applause.] ...

[illegible]

... Washington is besieged more truly than Richmond is. After fifteen months of war, that is the position of the strongest nation on the globe. ... nineteen Northern States, led by a Government that serves their ideas, are the strongest nation on the face of the globe. Now, I think, and if I were in the Senate I should have said to the Government, that every man who under the present policy loses his life in the swamps of the South, and every dollar sent there to be wasted, only prolongs a murderous and wasteful war, waged for no purpose whatever. ... In this war, mere victory on a battle-field amounts to nothing, contributes little or nothing toward ending the war. If our present policy led to decisive victories, therefore, (which it does not,) it would be worth little. This war can only be ended by annihilating that Oligarchy which formed and rules the South, and makes the war—by annihilating a state of society. No social state is really annihilated, except when it is replaced by another. Our present policy neither aims to annihilate that state of things we call "the South," made up of pride, idleness, ignorance, barbarism, theft and murder, nor to replace it with a substitute. *Such an aimless war I call wasteful and murderous.* ... To keep 500,000 men in the field, we must have 600,000 men on the rolls, for there are 50,000 or 60,000 men necessarily invalid in an army of half a million; and to keep that 500,000 good, you must have a fresh recruiting every year of 123,000 men. This nation is to give, year by year, while this war lasts, 123,000 men to the army, and that number are to fall out of the ranks, according to the experience of the last sixteen months, by death, either from disease or the sword; or, if not death, then wounds so serious as to make a man's life only a burden to himself and the community. A hundred and twenty-three thousand men a year, and, I suppose, a million of dollars a day!

Well, you say, "Why not end the war?" You cannot. Jefferson said of Slavery: "We have got the wolf by the ears; we can neither hold him nor let him go." That was his figure. We have now got the South—this wolf—by the ears; we cannot hold her, we cannot let her go. There is to be no peace on this continent, as I believe, until these thirty States are united. You and I may live to be seventy years old; we shall never see peace on this continent until we see one flag from the Lakes to the Gulf, and we shall never see it until Slavery is eliminated from the institutions of these States. Let the South go to-morrow, and you have not got peace. Intestine war here, border war along the line, aggression and intrigue on the part of the South! She has lived with us for seventy years, and kept us constantly in turmoil. Exasperated by suffering, grown haughty by success, ... between us, than she has treated us for seventy years while she held the sceptre? The moment we ask for terms, she counts it victory, and the war in another shape goes on. You and I are never to see peace ... of this nation, whether it be made up of nineteen or thirty-four States, on a peace footing, until Slavery is destroyed. A large army, immense expenses, a despotic Government, ... *As long as you keep a tortoise at the head of the Government, you are digging a pit with one hand and filling it with the other.* The war means digging a pit with your two hands, and filling it up with the lives of your sons and the accumulations of your fathers. Now, therefore, until this nation announces, in some form or other, that this is a war, not against Jefferson Davis, but against the system; until the whole nation indorses the resolution of the New-York Chamber of Commerce—"Better every rebel die than one loyal soldier," [applause,] and begs of the Government, demands of the Government, to speak that word which is victory and peace—until we do that, we shall have no prospect of peace.

I do not believe in the Government. I agree entirely with Mr. Conway. I do not believe this Government has got either vigor or a purpose. It drifts with events. If Jefferson Davis is a sane man, if he is a sagacious man, and has the power to control his army, he will never let it take Washington; for he knows, as well as we do, that shelling the dome of that Capitol to ashes, that the Capitol in flames ... *the rebel flag would be the fiery cross to wake the* North into unity, and to the demand for emancipation. [Applause.] We are paying a million of dollars a day for soldiers to dig ditches in the Chickahominy swamps; but the best expense we could be put to would be to lose the marble Capitol under the shells of Beauregard; *for the very telegraph that flashed the news North and West would go back laden with the demand, that if in the providence of God, Lincoln had survived the bombardment of Washington, and Hamlin was not President*—which I think he would—*he should proclaim emancipation.* And I believe that would make even him over into an Abolitionist. I do not believe that Jefferson Davis, while he is able to control his forces, will ever allow them to take Washington. He wants time. If we float on until the 4th of March, 1863, England could hardly be blamed if she did acknowledge the South. A very fair argument could be urged, on principles of international law, that she ought to do it. The South will have gone far to prove her right to be acknowledged. She will have maintained herself two full years, against such efforts as no Nation overmade. Davis wants to ride over to that time, without rousing the North. He does not wish any greater successes than will just keep us where we are, and allow Europe to see the South strong, vigorous, and the North only her equal. One such move as that on Washington, and the South would kick the beam. He knows it. *If any man has light enough on the future to pray God to do any particular thing, I advise him to pray for an attack on Washington and its capture, for nothing less than that seems likely, within a few months, to wake up these Northern States to the present emergency.*

But for these considerations, I see not why Jefferson Davis should not throw all his troops upon Washington, ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... have followed the late Confederation ... Slavery purpose. ... None. There is no ground for any expectation ... this Government. We are to pray for such events as will arouse the masses of the people ... Government. When I was here a year ago, I said ... [illegible]

[illegible]

... This war is to go on. There will be drafting in three months or six. The banker, when he is obliged to go to war, will be like a man of whom Mr. Conway told us, who was willing to sit by a negro in the cars rather than stand ... That is a part of the logic of events that will be very effective; but even that will not make Lincoln declare for emancipation. We shall wait one year or two ... [illegible]

[illegible]

I like some of the signs of the times. I like the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce. I like the article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, bidding us criticise McClellan, and no longer believe that Napoleons are made of mud. [Laughter.] I think the two poles of popular influence have been struck; *the young men, the sporting men, the fast men*, the dissipated men, the New-York *Herald's* constituency and the commercial class, the merchants and bankers of the great metropolis. The thirty thousand copies of *Wilkes* that are circulated every week, have a mighty influence. ... that McClellan is made of mud. ... Do not look to the Capitol. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Sent letter. I say a million of men, and make the end of the rebellion sure! Money! and—money!

D. S. DICKINSON.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Guerrilla Movements in Kentucky—Naval Blunders—Vicksburgh—Sentiment in Tennessee—Employment Engineers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

The recent course of events in the Southwest has cast in deep apparent failing a gloom over the spirits of the friends of Union in this section, both in the army and among the Union men of Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas—and, what is even worse, the hopes and feelings of the Secessionists have risen in an equal degree.

The recent raid of Marmaduke into Kentucky, the astounding and almost incredible performance of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*,—and, more than all, the withdrawal of our own gunboats from Vicksburgh, and the apparent abandonment of the attempt to overcome the blockade at that place, cannot fail to be regarded on both sides as either a mad exhibition of recklessness, or evidence of culpable intelligence on the part of those who have assumed the conduct of the war.

Which of these two propositions is the correct one, I do not propose to discuss now. There has been already a superabundance of complaint, lamentation, perhaps, mingled in the popular criticisms of military matters, but it is certain that to the loyal people hereabouts these recent events appear even in the light of deplorable blunders than as ordinary incidents of warfare.

Here it could be possible that a few hundred, for we cannot rate any thousands, half-armed and half-disciplined banditti should have been allowed to escape the entire vast army distributed through this region, and permitted twice to traverse the entire width of a State claiming to be loyal, plundering and destroying at pleasure, terrify three of the most populous cities of the Northwest, almost out of their wits, take possession of and hold towns situated not three hours' distance from these cities by rail, and finally succeed in safely effecting their escape.

How was it possible that our naval commanders, knowing that a formidable war-vessel, universally represented to be fully equal, if not superior, to any of theirs, was being completed at a point not difficult to reach with our gunboats, should have remained supinely at another week after week, while the monster was being made thoroughly ready for its work, and when at last it made its appearance, have been totally unprepared to receive it? Was not somebody to blame?

True, it was reported that there was not water enough in the Yazoo to enable the *Arkansas* to get down or our own boats to get up; yet, when the time came, she did get down, drawing more water than any boat of our fleet.

Two months ago the newspapers of the North announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that at last the blockade of the Mississippi was broken. The last stronghold of the rebels on the river had been abandoned, and henceforth the stream belonged to the United States.

And so, indeed, it seemed. When the National fleets passed Fort Pillow, the only remaining obstruction to the free navigation of the river was a few hastily-constructed and incomplete batteries at Vicksburgh. These, it was supposed, Commodore FARRAGUT would reduce without difficulty, and the general impression was that the Mississippi flotilla had accomplished the work for which it was designed, and henceforth its duties would be confined to guarding what had been obtained, and preventing any further attempts to interfere with the navigation of the river.

But, unfortunately, here, as too often before, some unlucky combination of circumstances—some lack of something or somebody—prevented our being able to follow up one success by another. The Micawberian policy was still in the ascendant. We must wait. So FARRAGUT came up to Vicksburgh, and waited, and after a while Commodore DAVIS went down to Vicksburgh, and waited also.

I do not mean to imply that they did not do, at intervals, some hard fighting. Repeatedly they succeeded in silencing the batteries, and in passing them with their war vessels, but by this time the rebels had completed their preparations, and when the hot shower became too hot, they simply retired to a place of safety, and when it was over they resumed their places at the guns. Practically, the blockade remained as complete as ever. Nor in these encounters was the damage all on one side. Nearly all our boats suffered more or less severely. At last it was announced that Vicksburgh could not be taken without the cooperation of a land force, and there was no force to send, and then the *Arkansas*, with its invulnerable iron walls and heavy armament, was added to the defences of the place, and so our fleets withdrew, abandoning to the enemy six hundred miles of the river, lined with fertile plantations, and leaving behind them a powerful vessel, probably superior, in defensive qualities at least, to any of our own on the river, and competent, its friends claim, to repeat upon our fleet the achievements of the *Merrimac* upon the *Cumberland* and *Congress*.

This is the history of the last two months, as we have seen it here. Can it be wondered at that the loyal people of Tennessee feel somewhat gloomy and dispirited as they review the record? If there be any class of persons in the country who have a deeper, a nearer interest in the speedy suppression of the rebellion than any other, it is the Union men of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. To them it is no mere question of principle. They have felt the grasp of tyranny in their own persons, and waiting and watching for that deliverance which seemed as if it would never come, have realized the bitter heartsickness which springs from hope deferred. And now, when the hour of their deliverance seemed at hand, they again see the dark clouds gather around the horizon, and the prospect is darker than before.

The war in this region seems to have degenerated into mere guerrilla warfare, but it is carried on on the part of the rebels with an amount of energy and audacity which promises an ample amount of trouble.

On Sunday last a force of rebel cavalry, some fifteen hundred strong, was intercepted by about two thousand of our troops at a point about eight miles from the city, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which we lost three men killed and quite a number wounded. Several dead bodies of rebels were found on the field, and a few prisoners, also, fell into our hands. As the expedition did not return to the city, but kept on in pursuit of the enemy, I was not able to learn full particulars. It is reported that there is a large rebel camp at a point on the Memphis and Jackson Railroad, about twenty miles from this city, and it is understood that the expedition has gone in that direction; so we may anticipate hearing news of another battle shortly.

A sharp fight took place on Sunday last at Lodge Bellie Creek, a little stream running into the St. Francis River, in Arkansas, about forty miles southwest of this place. A portion of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Col. DAVIDSON, had come down from Bloomfield for the purpose of protecting a portion of Gen. CURRY' train, which had been delayed. The First and Third Battalions, under command of Lieut.-Col. DAVIDSON, camped on Saturday at Marlock, near Madison, the present terminus of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. The Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. ROBINSON, was encamped at the crossing of Longpelle Creek, about fifteen miles from Madison. Maj. ROBINSON's command numbered about one hundred and twenty men. At daylight on Sunday there were suddenly surrounded by [illegible] time to mount, but hastily formed on foot in the centre of the camp, and kept up a heavy fire with their Belgian rifled muskets for a few minutes, until the Texans finding they took falling all around suddenly charged upon them over the little body of Wisconsin, scattering them in all directions. Major ROBINSON, with a few of his men, succeeded in getting their way through and escaped. Fourteen of our men were killed on the spot, forty-five wounded and thirty taken away as prisoners. The Texans also captured twenty wagons belonging to the regiment. Twenty-six of the Texans were killed in the affray and a large number wounded, how many my informant could not ascertain. The wounded men of the Nationals were left at houses near the battle-field, but the Texans took their own wounded away with them. Among the killed was Rev. Mr. DUNMOR, Chaplain of the First Wisconsin, a gentleman formerly well-known as an energetic and highly successful missionary in Ohio.

On their way down, a few days before, Major ROBINSON had made prisoners of two prominent citizens of Madison, Col. GROGAN, acting Provost-Marshal of the town, under a commission from Gen. HUNTER, and Mr. HUNTER, keeper of the jail. Both these men were with the battalion when the attack was made, and both were killed by the shots of their friends. STOCKBRIDGE.

The Services of Gen. Hooker's Division.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been allowed to make an extract from a copy of the official report of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, pertaining to the services of his gallant division from the opening of the campaign in the Peninsula, which I wish you to publish.

After stating that his loss in battle has been 2,866, Gen. HOOKER concludes:

"And in this connection I may be permitted to add, in justice and fidelity to the living and the dead, that the brave officers and men whose honor and welfare were committed to my care, have never slept on the field on which they have fought; that in all of their encounters with the enemy, whether involving the whole force of the division, or down to an affair between the picket-lines, they have inflicted heavier blows than they have received, and under all their trials, privations and dangers, have evinced a cheerfulness, obedience, fortitude and heroism which will never fail to command the gratitude, reverence and admiration of their Chief."

And, I may add, of his countrymen; for when the official records of their services come to light—if they ever do—they will rank the most brilliant chapter in all of our military annals. G. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1862.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Welcome to Archbishop Hughes.

On Thursday, some four hundred children from the various Catholic institutions of this City gave Archbishop HUGHES a serenade at his residence, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The children were dressed in neat Summer costume and one of their number, PETER GILLESPIE by name, read a salutatory address, to which the Archbishop responded in a manner that showed he was sensible of the affection of the little ones. The Archbishop's party consisted of Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati; Archbishop CONNOLLY, of Halifax and Very Reverend WM. STARKS, Vicar-General and Rev. WALTER QUARTER.

After speaking at some length in his usual happy and paternal manner, he concluded as follows:

"I give you, my dear boys, for safe keeping, the address which was presented to me a few evenings ago by the Catholic Young Men's Society of Dublin. I do not mean to allegate it, but I put it in your hands for safe keeping; and so, also, a likeness of our most holy Father. I confide to the custody of the female orphans. All of us, my dear children, have one great adorable Father in Heaven; but we, Catholics, have our most holy Father on earth. He knows you. He has seen your names, all. When a collection of Peter's pence was made some two years ago, I directed that every penny contributed should be recorded with the name of the contributor. Your patrons supplied you each with some small gift, and every name of yours was recorded on the list. The money was sent at the time, but it was said here that the Pope's enemies had acquired sacrilegious possession of the City of Rome. Your names were too sacred to fall into such hands as theirs. However, the day before I left Rome, the long catalogue, beautifully arranged, and extending to a little over a mile in length, reached the Holy City. Since then I have learned that the great visible Head of the Church, our glorious Pius IX., had taken a morning's walk along the line, and that, though he could not read each name, nevertheless the section in which the orphans were presented under their own proper head affected him very deeply. He is, on earth, the Father of us all. To him as the Vicar of Christ, we owe everlasting allegiance in view of his great commission; and in view, also, of our own eternal happiness. You will pray for him as well as for me. You will not meet him as I have had the happiness of doing, except in Heaven, where, if you are good children, you will be sure to see Pius IX."

After this he gave the young speaker the address referred to, which was printed in gold letters on green silk, while to the young girls he gave a full-length portrait of His Holiness the Pope. The accompanying band then played National and patriotic airs, after which the children bade their Spiritual Father farewell.

The Unwearied Workers—The Woman's Central Association.

The original band of loyal sisters known as the "Woman's Central Association," weary not in well doing even in these sultry dog-days, but meet together with the zeal that characterized the formation of their society a little over a year ago. The unbearable closeness of their store and distributing rooms, No. 10 Cooper Union, has induced them to remove one door above, in the same building; and as the room is uninterrupted by partitions, access may be had for contributions of boxes or minor articles at either the Third or Fourth-avenue entrances. They have ceased to supply Western, or any hospitals, save those immediately upon the Atlantic border.

Our local hospitals demand generous aid of them, and receive it full. The floating hospitals, which, for the first few months of their establishment, constituted a heavy responsibility upon their time and supplies, are now given over to the Surgeon-General. Two of their members are resident almoners—or, rather, distributors—at Newport, R. I., and daily accompany a wagon-load of welcome necessaries to the hospital at Portsmouth Grove, near by. The wagon is always surrounded with convalescents, who receive at the hands of the happy distributor many little comforts, beside those thought out by the great mind of the hospital. The management of the Government hospital at Portsmouth Grove, which has been for months very reprehensible, promises well for the future, as the newly appointed Surgeon-in-chief is about entering upon the duties of his office, and a much needed improvement in affairs concerning the welfare of our loyal invalids is confidently looked for. There are at present confined in these hospital wards eighteen hundred patients.

Although the Government has made provision for nurses, the Woman's Central Association hold themselves in readiness to meet any emergency in this respect, and it certainly is no detraction to the wisdom of the founding and recommending parties early employed in this branch of the association, that the women who first assumed the untried part of military nurses under their supervision retain their positions still. Ninety-one responsible nurses have been trained by them and are, for the most part, at present actively employed, sustaining thus far reputations for substantial efficiency.

The Great Cricket Match.

ST. GEORGE VS. QUEENS COUNTY.

The match between the St. George's Club and the Queens County Club, strengthened by many of the best cricketers from other clubs, and different parts of the country, was commenced on Wednesday on the ground of the St. George's Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. St. George sent Mr. WALLER and HARRY WRIGHT to the bat, against the finest bowling and fielding which has been seen in any match for a long time, and before they were parted, Mr. WALLER had scored 32runs, by some very pretty play, 3 3s and a 2 being among his figures. Messrs. COMSTOCK and WALLER in turn retired, and Mr. GIBBS succeeded, and before he met HARRY WRIGHT parted company, Harry had gained 15 on the telegraph by good cricket to all parts of the field, in which was a splendid drive for 4, a 5, 2 4s, 1 3s, and 2 2s; his brother—young Charley Wright—succeeded, and entirely disappointed the house and expectations of all not the opposing side, as he was caught at another leg from a "slow," it being a very fine hit. Mr. GRIMES having previously retired, after placing 48 on the bulletin, by his usual fine display of cricket, his figures being 4 4s, 2 3s, and 6 2s. After Mr. GRIMES had joined Mr. GRIMES, fine play continued to be the order of the day, until the latter retired. A close in the game over that distinguished Queens Worsted brought out of his ground a fine cricketer, from whom much was expected—Mr. NEWLAY, who fell as he [illegible] Hampshire, b. Gibbs ... 0 b. H. Wright ... 1
Hawkins, c. H. Wright, b. Gibbs ... 1 b. H. Wright ... 1
Hall, b. H. Wright ... 4 not out ... 0
Byron, c. C. Wright, b. Gibbs ... 1 c. Waller, b. Gibbs ... 5
Hammond, c. Hawkins, b. Gibbs ... 0 c. Waller, b. Gibbs ... 4
Gibbs ... 1 b. H. Wright ... 1
Wright, H. H. Wright ... 4 c. Hall, b. Gibbs ... 10
Gray, b. H. Wright ... 4 b. Gibbs ... 0
Halsey, c. Hall, b. Gibbs ... 0 c. Burnett, b. Gibbs ... 0
Seymour, b. H. Wright ... 0 b. H. Wright ... 0
Newby, c. Hall, b. H. Wright ... 0 c. Waller, b. H. Wright ... 0
Conley, not out ... 0 b. Waller, b. H. Wright ... 0
Byron, c. Hammond, b. Gibbs ... 2 Byron, c. Hammond, b. Gibbs ... 2
Total ... 16 Total ... 26

Third Innings—H. H. Wright, 22, 22, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42, 42.
Fourth Innings—0, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

Queens County.

	Time.	Runs.	Maiden.	Wickets.	Wides.
Hillsdale	11	19	0	2	1
Halsey	212	64	22	4	4
Sutton	120	39	0	4	0
Hampshire	48	20	0	1	2
Bayden	14	11	0	0	0

St. George.

H. Wright	11	10	0	6	1
Gibbs	44	16	1	4	2
Waller	14	6	1	1	0
Wright	44	7	0	0	0
Gibbs	44	10	4	4	2

Umpires—Messrs. CUTZ and HIGGAN.
Scorers—Mr. LEWIS, Gotham Club; Mr. FURD, St. George's.

St. George plays the Boston Club at Boston, on Aug. 21 and 22.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.

The return match between these clubs took place yesterday, at Elysian Fields, and ended in another victory for the "Gothams," after a remarkable sharp contest by both nines, as will be inferred from the score. Two home-runs were made by BURTIS and one by MCMAHON. Mr. HUSSON's decisions as umpire were very fair throughout.

The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b	2	Thayer, p	4
Bogert, 3d b	1	Squires, s	2
Tucker, c. f.	2	Burtis, 1. f.	1
Ward, 1st b	2	Rowe, r. f.	1
Wansley, c.	2	Lowe, 2d b	0
Dewey, s	2	Sanader, c. f.	0
McMahon, l. f.	1	Cohen, c	0
Harris, p	1	Wadsworth, 1st b	2
Burns, r. f.	1	McGrath, 3d b	2
Total	11	Total	12

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	4	1—14
Gotham	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	0—12

UMPIRE—Mr. Husson, of the Harlem Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Redmond and Stearns.

ECKFORD VS. HARLEM.

This match was played on the Union Ground, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	Runs.	HARLEM.	Runs.
Mills, p	5	Hudson, c	3
Manoit, 1. f.	6	Burdsall, p	3
Campbell, 2d b	4	Smith, 1st b	2
J. Brum, c. f.	6	Hughes, l. f.	2
Beach, c	6	Rowe, 3d b	2
Wood, 3d b	2	Gray, c. f.	4
Devyr, r. f.	4	Stevens, r. f.	2
Leach, 1st b	6	Colgate, c. f.	2
McKinstry, r. f.	2	Kellinan, 3d b	3
Total	42	Total	25

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	2	4	7	6	11	1	0	1	0—42
Harlem	5	1	4	2	5	1	3	3	1—25

Umpire—Jos. McConnell, of the Mutual Club.
Scorer for Eckford—C. O. Smith.
Scorer for Harlem—Mr. Thompson.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUSIC IN THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall, this day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. R. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Quick March—"Tiger" ... A. Dodworth.
2. Overture—"Le Dieu et La Bayadere" ... Auber.
3. Geberstag Polka ... Gungl.
4. Miserere, from "Il Trovatore" ... Verdi.

PART II.

1. Fest March and Chorus, from "Der Tannhauser" ... Wagner.
2. Overture—"La Chasse" ... Mehul.
3. Song—"The Swallow's Farewell" ... Kucker.
4. Selection from "Masaniello" ... Auber.

PART III.

1. Quickstep, from "La Juive" ... Halevy.
2. Quartet, from "Rigoletto" ... Verdi.
3. "L'Hirondelle" Mazurka ... Keler Bela.
4. "War" Galop ... S. Albert.

The National Pot Pourri.

A REGULAR "CLEARING-UP" TIME.—The Mercantile Library is at present undergoing a terrible disorganization. Mr. GRANT, the accomplished and universally popular librarian, is in a new business. He has laid down his pen, and at the head of a goodly regiment of scrub-women and whitewashers, singularly contrasting in complexion and professions, is "sweeping along" to a victorious suppression of spider-webs, moth-nests, and that romantic attachment of literature—*the inevitable dust*. Compilers and commentators, such as were never dreamed of by authors, handle with athletic grasp the choicest blossomings of genius. Theology, mathematics and medicine are jumbled up into one pantheistical myth; Science, moral and political, folios, quartos, octavos and duodecimos; historical, biographical and fictitious, are laid hold of with a will, and banged soundly together, so that any living being having taken umbrage between the long cobwebbed pages stands no ghost of a chance for any other life than to die as it has lived. The whole place, left by the caught up—overturned, and badly—enough it needs, if after two years freedom from the invading army of house-cleaners. A number of members, whose erratic occupation having, as it would appear, passed into history, have, by the benevolence of Mr. GRANT, been pressed into the service as vacancies occurred, and are now actively plies generally, which is done much good in the way of swelling the funds in the savings-bank at the "Newsboys' Lodging-house." The rolls for membership, were increased at the last monthly meeting, and now stand at 42 instead of 41. It is believed, by another year, the fellows' dues will fall from the present rate of 62 to 41. Up to the 1st of May last, the rate of 62 obtained. The number of books delivered to members this year over previous years is 12,000. The reading-room is still open, and will continue so until the reopening of the Cooper Institute reading-room, which is now closed for repairs, and will not be ready for use before the 20th. It

A SERIOUS PROTRACTED DRAWER.—Mr. [illegible] national yesterday afternoon of the loss of [illegible] and of those pic-nickers who of late so much behind the cars and wagon of the City. The lady was rather too vigilant for the thief, and detected him in the act. Upon being directly charged with the theft, he handed over to his injured victim the purse which he had taken, and with it the sum of $10, and then very suddenly took his departure from the stage. The wronged lady promptly pursued him, until a police officer was discovered, who took the offender into custody. He was taken before a Police Magistrate, where he gave his name as [illegible] Stevens, alias Van Norden. Justice KEYES committed him for trial. The balance of the lost money was not recovered.

JOHN KING OVER MORE.—A telegram was received from Washington yesterday, by the United States Marshal, directing the unconditional release of Mr. John C. King, who was arrested the day previous and committed to Fort Lafayette, on a charge of—no one knows what. This is the second time within two weeks that Mr. King has been arrested by orders from Washington, and afterwards peremptorily discharged. It may quiet the fears of the War Department, with reference to the rumor to be informed that, although his name is John King, he is not a descendant of King John, or any other monarch, past or present, but merely a foreman in Mr. WOODWARD's machine-shop, in Beekman-street, and, so far as his employer is aware, a quiet, inoffensive and loyal citizen.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A STAGE DRIVER.—LEONARD LANE, a stage driver, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with a felonious assault with a sharp-edged knife upon the person of THOMAS GIBBS, a laborer employed in the stables of Chas. Crane, & Co. The two men became involved in an altercation at a grocery store on the corner of Grand and Mott-streets, when Lane seized a sharp-edged knife and plunged it several times into the abdomen and breast of his antagonist. The wounds inflicted are so serious that the life of the injured man is considered hopeless. GIBBS was conveyed to the Hospital, and the other party was committed to await the result of the injuries.

FATAL FALL AT A FIRE.—Coroner NEUBERG held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of ANDREW HAYE, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died by reason of injuries of the spine, received by an accidental fall from a ladder while attending a fire in Water-street, on the 18th inst. The deceased was a carman by occupation. He went up a ladder for the purpose of assisting some persons in the upper part of the building, and while there the water from the hose struck him with such force that he was violently knocked on the ladder to the sidewalk. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

THE DANGEROUS CONDITION OF THE GRAND-STREET FERR.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILSON upon the body of a child, aged six years, named ROBERT J. ARTHURS, who came to his death by reason of having accidentally fallen through a hole in the pier at the foot of Grand-street, North River. The child was in company with his mother and several other persons at the time, and about ten minutes after he was missed, they discovered his body floating in the water below. The jury returned a verdict of censure upon the "owners or lessees of the pier for not keeping it in good order."

ARREST FOR ATTEMPTING TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—Four boarding-house runners named THOMAS CHURCHILL, EDWARD LEWIS, WM. CRUMMIN and WM. KELLY, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergeant BROWN, of the Fourth Precinct. The prisoners are charged with an attempt to leave the City of [illegible] on a Liverpool ship, for the purpose of avoiding the draft. The parties were conveyed to Police headquarters, where Provost-Marshal BURNETT required them to find bail in the sum of $1,000 each for their appearance when required.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—The Treasury Department has issued orders to the Collector of the Customs, that in future all vessels arriving from a Southern domestic port shall remain in charge of an Inspector of the Customs until discharged, and all goods taken in for the return voyage must be by permit of the United States Quartermaster. When the goods are received on board this permit must be signed by the Inspector, and before clearing must be returned by the Inspector, according to regulations now in use for vessels from foreign ports.

THE LAST DAY.—Yesterday was the limit assigned by law for the filing of certificates entitling parties to exemption papers. Since the 1st of August, in the neighborhood of 12,000 persons, resident of the City and County of New-York, have applied to the Clerk for their papers, of whom the majority are alien residents. While the last week the rush has greatly abated, and on the last day there were but very few of the disabled present at the office.

LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT.—We noticed the veteran Gen. SCOTT driving up Broadway yesterday afternoon. He looked careworn, and by no means so well as when last here, although his cordial and quick recognition of the cheers of the crowd indicated that he was by no means so advanced as to be forgetful of his lifelong country, or unmindful of the regards of his fellow countrymen.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—JAMES FELLS, a boy 16 years of age, residing at the corner of Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing yesterday in the North River. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body.

DROWNED.—CHARLES JOHNSON, of Holland, the steward of brig *Napoleon*, lying in the lower Quarantine, fell overboard, Tuesday night, 12th inst., and was drowned.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES.—The Attorney-General of the United States is now in this City. He is here on important business connected with his Department, and will remain but a few days.

THE BIRTHDAY OF NAPOLEON III.—Yesterday was the birthday of the Emperor of France. In the morning, the French steam-frigate *Gassendi* fired three salutes, of 21 guns each, in honor of the day.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRIMARY MEETINGS IN JERSEY CITY.—Republican primary meetings for the election of delegates to meet in Convention at Trenton, on Thursday, the 21st inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor, were held throughout Hudson County on Thursday evening. The following gentlemen were chosen delegates:

First Ward—Joel O. Lane, James S. Davenport, J. Owen Rouse, Benj. G. Hann, B. F. Woolsey.

Second Ward—Benj. O'Edge, Wm. Hughes, James H. Love, Joseph G. Edges, John H. Garrison.

Third Ward—J. W. Scudder, B. Van Riper, George Duncan, S. Quaife, Henry A. Greene.

Fourth Ward—Isaac Houston, Jacob Wuest, John W. Pangborn, Peter Miller, John J. Boulton.

The Fifth Ward meeting was adjourned without electing delegates to Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

SHOP-LIFTING.—A German man and woman, named HENRY MAYER and ELIZABETH SEIM, were arrested yesterday, in Jersey City, on a charge of stealing an accordeon, valued at $16, from the store of R. S. KASHOW, No. 58 Montgomery-street. The accordeon was subsequently found where it had been thrown by the accused. Recorder MARSHBANKS held them for trial.

ROBBERY.—ELIZA WILSON, a domestic in the family of a Mrs. HALSY, Hoboken, decamped on Thursday, taking with her $80 in money belonging to the latter, and a lot of children's clothing. She has thus far, eluded the Police.

BURGLARY.—The Parsons Fleet Office, in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City, was broken into on Thursday night, and a small amount of money stolen.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The speculative price of Gold made its market yesterday broke down to-day [illegible] to 114¾@114⅞ ▼ cent., and the [illegible] dom from 128 to 127 ▼ cent. Both Gold and [illegible] seem to have become complete [illegible] Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange principle of a financial or commercial [illegible] sway the movements of either. Yesterday [illegible] were up; the quotation for Exchange [illegible] material disrupt. To-day both [illegible] only a moderate demand for Bills for the [illegible] Saturday, and a light upward [illegible] The price of Gold leaves off to-day [illegible] on Session 127 for Sterling [illegible] Merchant signatures. The rates for [illegible] there where 4 ▼ cent. on call [illegible] and 4@5 ▼ cent. on short [illegible] of R. S. Watson & Co. [illegible] firm in partial sympathy [illegible] for Gold that on Saturday [illegible] tion-house is again lowering the [illegible] to 107¼@108 ▼ cent. [illegible] o'clock were bidding no higher than 107 ▼ cent.

The general ease in Money is [illegible] deposits into the United States Treasury of [illegible] cent., at the rate of nearly half a million per day. These deposits, with the payments on Coupons (to-day about $400,000) are about equal to disbursements from the New-York office.

The deposits at Bank have run up to $140,000,000, and are daily increasing [illegible] of $150,000,000 by the 10th, if not by the [illegible] September. The Specie item is up to [illegible] an evidence that the supply of Gold [illegible] equal to the export demand.

Although the Military news from Virginia [illegible] was universally construed on the Stock [illegible] tendency of the Stock market [illegible] Brunswick, and the printed sales show [illegible] prices than the closing quotations of Tuesday. [illegible] Government securities sale ¼@¾ ▼ [illegible] on the 6 ▼ cents of 1881, and 1¼ ▼ [illegible] 5 ▼ cents of 1874. Among the State [illegible] Little War Loan rose to 86@86½ ▼ cent. As an investment operation, compared with other [illegible] 6 ▼ cent. securities, the interest on which is paid exclusively in Gold, this question [illegible] concerned does; but the also, we understand, [illegible] on the fact that the Anti-Bank clause in the New Constitution of the State has certainly been rejected on the recent popular vote, the [illegible] which is, to leave the reformed banking system [illegible] it stood before, to wit, that Illinois State [illegible] stone may hereafter be used as the basis of [illegible] lation. The U. S. Treasury 7.30 ▼ cent. [illegible] remain firm at 102@104 ▼ cent. The [illegible] mortgages are somewhat [illegible] with yesterday; prices, on the average, [illegible] firm. On the New-York Railway shares the [illegible] ing is one of firmness, and on the Stock [illegible] the speculation continues quite confident. [illegible] in the afternoon, the following figures were [illegible] sent, as compared with the last quotations of Thursday:

	Prev.	Yesd.		Prev.	Yesd.
N. Y. Central	80½	80½	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	27¾	27¾	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	47¾	47¾	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. River	37¾	37¾	Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	99¾	99¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	69¾	69¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	81¾	81¾	U. S. 5s, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central (for)	87¾	87¾	Mich. S. 6s, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central 8s	94¾	94¾	Mich. S. 7s, 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.			
Manhattan	130	Commerce	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	American Exchange	[illegible]
Union	99¾	Hanover	[illegible]
America	107	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Phenix	101½	Continental	[illegible]
Dry Dock	100	Marine	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	82	Park	[illegible]
State of New-York	99		

The Railway Mortgages are lower than yesterday on Erie fourths and fifths, and some other descriptions, and higher on Chicago and Northwestern firsts, Cleveland and Pittsburgh firsts, and Delaware and Lackawanna firsts:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sinking fund	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.	110	Lack. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '82	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '89	82	Del. L. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '87	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st s.	71	Mil. & P. Du Chien 1st	[illegible]
Hud. firsts, '93	105¾	Cal. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Hud. sevenths, '84	[illegible]	Chi. & Rock Island [illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson third, '75	73	Chi. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, '69	103¾	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f.	102	New-Jersey Cen. 6s	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8s, 1861	107½	New-Jersey Cen. 7s	[illegible]
Chi. & Ill. 1st s.	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	[illegible]
Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1st s.	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. s. f. 8s	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. s. f.	[illegible]
St. L. A. & T. H. 1st s.	85	Clev. & Pitts. consols	[illegible]
Ill. & M. consols	[illegible]	Mich. S. & N. I. 1st	[illegible]
Ill. & M. s. f.	[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st	[illegible]
Chi. & P. W. s. f.	75		

The Dry Goods Import of the present week amounts to $[illegible], as against $[illegible] last year. The following are the details:

	Prev.	Yesd.		Prev.	Yesd.
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. River	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 1874	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5s, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central (for)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. S. 6s, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central 8s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. S. 7s, 1878	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Dry Goods Import of the present week amounts to $[illegible], as against $[illegible] last year. The following are the details:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; [illegible]

[illegible]

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS. [illegible]

[illegible] H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; [illegible]

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DR. DILWORTH—JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE—THE THREE FAYING TRAPPERS.

WALLACK'S—SHAMUS O'CONNOR—THE IRISH EMIGRANT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB. COM. NUTT, [illegible] A TAMBOURINE DANCE [illegible] at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[illegible] MINSTRELS' HALL, No. 444 BROADWAY—[illegible]

[illegible] GARDENS—[illegible]

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—[illegible]

[illegible] GALLERY—No. [illegible] Broadway—[illegible]

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have nothing later from Gen. McCLELLAN's army this morning. We have a rumor from Philadelphia that the movement known to be in progress has been effected with entire success. With regard to this movement the Washington [illegible] of yesterday says: "It has been no [illegible] for two or three days, that the whole [illegible] of the army on James River was [illegible] brought away, to be landed at Aquia Creek."

[illegible] dated at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, [illegible] yesterday, states that the enemy were still reported to be retreating beyond [illegible] though they were known to have a force on the other bank, with guns in position and a large body of cavalry in the neighborhood, probably a show of force to cover the retreat of the main body. JACKSON's army was believed to number at least sixty thousand men. The Rapidan had again become fordable at various points, and our army was moving forward to effect the crossing—Gen. MILROY having the advance, with BUFORD's and BAYARD's cavalry.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship [illegible] late last night, we receive advices from [illegible] to the 8th inst. Three steamers had arrived at that port, with an aggregate of about 15,000 barrels of flour, enough to bring the price of bread down very materially. Gen. BUTLER had issued a very important order, assessing the moneyed men of the city for the relief of the suffering poor. There are two classes who have been called upon—*First*, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means; and, second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends. We give the order in full elsewhere.

A repetition of the rebel story of the capture of a large National force at Tazewell, East Tennessee, comes to us from Memphis, through that [illegible] canard-ventilator, the Chicago *Times*. We published yesterday later intelligence from Richmond, which proves the Battle of Tazewell to have been a comparatively trifling affair.

It is stated that during the late election in North Carolina, in one of the old Whig strongholds of Davidson County, a bloody fight took place between the friends of the opposing candidates, in which the Johnson men lost 17 killed and 33 wounded, and the Vance men quite as many more. It is a remarkable fact that the old Whig strongholds threw the largest majority against the Fire Eaters' candidate, JOHNSON.

The Albany *Evening Journal* states that more than 26,000 men have volunteered under the first call. There is a surplus, above the number required for a regiment, in nearly every District. These will be made the bases of new regiments or companies, under the Order published yesterday. Of the regiments raised, one (Col. VAN VALKENBURGH's) is now on its way to Washington. One or two others may start this week. Next week, fourteen will leave, if uniforms are received, two each day, and four on Saturday. Every other loyal State will be moving forward its men with equal alacrity. So that 150,000 or 200,000 new troops will be in the field before the 1st of September.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Brooklyn last evening, at which resolutions were adopted calling upon the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to raise $200,000, and immediately to offer to each volunteer $50 bounty in addition to all other bounties, State or National. Gen. SICKLES made a patriotic and telling speech, which will be found reported in full in another column.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Glasgow*, which passed Cape Race yesterday, brings advices from Europe four days later—to the 7th inst. The news is important. Parliament was prorogued on the 7th, and the Queen, in her speech on the occasion, declared that she had seen no occasion to depart from the neutrality, with regard to affairs in this country, which she had steadily adhered to. The secession sympathizers in Parliament had made an effort to call out the correspondence between the rebel Commissioner MASON and the Government, but had failed. Earl RUSSELL declared, however, in the course of the discussion, that the rebel agent had not been recognized—all communications being unofficial. Great attention had been attracted by events transpiring in Italy. GARIBALDI had issued a revolutionary proclamation, which had been followed by a counter proclamation from VICTOR EMANUEL. Another small advance had taken place in the Liverpool cotton market. Breadstuffs were declining, and provisions were dull. Consols were quoted at 93¼@93⅜.

The argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* was continued on Thursday, before Judge CADWALLADER, in Philadelphia. Mr. WHARTON, for the claimant, takes the ground that if the destination of the vessel was Nassau, a neutral port, the character of the cargo makes no difference; that British subjects have the right to ship any kind of merchandise to any place under British rule, and the vessel is only liable to seizure when she attempts to violate the blockade. The question as to whether the vessel was in British waters when captured was argued by Mr. WHARTON. According to the authorities cited, there does not seem to be any fixed distance from land included in the territory of a country, though [illegible] the distance at three miles, [illegible] According to the testimony taken by the Prize Commissioners, the *Bermuda* was at least seven miles from the land when captured. The absence of papers on board the *Bermuda*, as to the disposition of the cargo at Nassau, is a matter to which the attention of Mr. WHARTON was directed by the Court. This is one of the strong points taken by the counsel for the Government, to show that the vessel or cargo, though nominally intended for Nassau, had an ulterior destination. The argument will be resumed to-day.

The Prize Court in Philadelphia has condemned and ordered to be sold, the following vessels and cargoes: Schooners *Morning Star*, and 575 sacks of salt, 4 carboys of acid, 2 barrels of copperas, 1 kegs of soda ash, 1 box of cigars and 1 package of ribbons; schooner *Catalina* and 32 bales of cotton; schooner *Volant* and 200 sacks of salt, 50 barrels of mackerel and 500 boxes of herring. The *Morning Star* and cargo, and *Volant* and cargo, are to be sold on the 19th of August; the *Catalina* and cargo, on the 28th of August.

On Thursday, all but two of the guns of the *New Ironsides* were mounted. Her stores of shot and shell were on board, nearly all her coal was shipped, and seven hundred men were busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on the craft. The Philadelphians, who are a very hopeful set, now indulge the expectation that the vessel will make her trial trip on Monday. Perhaps she will. We hope so.

The Montreal *Herald* has information that about a thousand men are detained at Ogdensburg, who were seeking to escape the conscription. From all parts of Upper Canada word comes of men pouring in for the same object. The Burlington *Free Press* states that the boats and trains North have been crowded for two or three days past with persons going into Canada to escape the draft. Sixteen men, mostly Frenchmen, left the town of Colchester, on the 8th, for Canada, to escape the draft. Numbers are making their way over the line on foot or in wagons. In some cases, persons not American citizens, and therefore not subject to a draft, have left situations and fled.

The Government contract for 100,000 pairs of army bootees, deliverable in thirty, sixty and ninety days, at prices ranging from $1 87 to $2 20 ₩ pair, was awarded on the 8th inst. The contract was divided up among thirty-four manufacturers of Massachusetts, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Government, also, last week, contracted for a large amount of foreign lead, to arrive from abroad, to the value of over $100,000.

The steamer *Thomas Jefferson*, one of the People's ferryboats, of East Boston, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed for Fortress Monroe yesterday, under the command of Capt. B. B. McGRATH, Superintendent of the Ferry. The steamer *Nequassett*, owned by Capt. SPEAR and others, now employed running to Nahant, has also been chartered by the Government, and has sailed for Fortress Monroe. The new steamer *Monohansett*, Capt. CROMWELL, which runs between New-Bedford and the Vineyard, has been chartered by the Government, and sailed from New-Bedford on Wednesday, bound to York. The steam ferryboat *Winnisimmet*, Capt. BATTIS, belonging to the Chelsea Ferry, has cleared from Boston for Fortress Monroe.

SCHRODER's Calico Print Works, at East Greenwich, R. I., consisting of machinery and nearly twenty buildings, containing 30,000 pieces of cloth, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The whole loss will probably be found to amount to nearly $200,000. The ascertained loss is of $100,000 in goods, and $50,000 in works. The goods were wholly insured. The following are the names of the Companies at whose offices part of the goods were insured: Liverpool and London Insurance Company, $20,000; Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, $10,000; Park Insurance Company of New-York, $6,850; American Insurance Company, Providence, $6,000; Slater Mutual Insurance Company, Providence, $4,000; Manhattan Insurance Company, New-York, $3,500; Equitable Insurance Company, Providence, $3,000; Hartford Insurance Company, $3,000; Phenix Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; Charter Oak Insurance Company, Hartford, $3,000; New-England Insurance Company, Hartford, $2,500; Hope Insurance Company, Providence, $2,000; Conway Insurance Company, $2,000. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of the machinery and buildings was insured, viz.: Roger Williams Insurance Company, $5,000 on machinery; Phenix Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Exchange Insurance Company of New-York, $2,500 on machinery; Home Insurance Company, New-York, $5,000 on buildings; Security Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings; Goodhue Insurance Company, New-York, $2,500 on buildings. Two thousand dollars of the $20,000 were on property which was saved, so that the ascertained loss in buildings and machinery amounts to about $32,000. Upwards of thirty men and about the same number of boys and girls were thrown out of employment.

A fire broke out in the Lenox Glass Works, at Lenox Furnace, Mass., on Tuesday, about noon, and all the buildings of the works were entirely consumed. The loss will probably exceed $30,000, on which there was no insurance. The works have been stopped for several months, but were to be started the present week.

The Stock Market was firm at the close of business yesterday at a fraction improvement on Thursday's last quotation. The price of Gold fell off 1 ₩ cent., and Exchange closed ¼@½ ₩ cent. weaker.

The Queen's Prorogation Speech.

The weighty question of England's relations with America, which has claimed so much attention from Parliament while in session, vindicated its momentous importance by filling the closing hours of that Body. The Queen's Prorogation Speech set the seal to all the official declarations of British policy that have been made in Parliament, by the announcement that "Her Majesty, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, *has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.*"

It is true this but sums up what *has been* the course of the British Government, and gives no bonds for future behavior. And yet the very terms of the statement are, in themselves, a species of assurance. For if nothing that has yet occurred has shown any good "reason" for a departure from the straight line of non-interference, nothing is likely to occur that will offer any better "reason." The success of the rebellion is never again likely to present to the eyes of Europe so *fair* a prospect; the success of the Union cause is never again likely to present so *poor* a prospect as it has already done. The new and colossal exhibitions of power which the loyal States are now putting forth are of a nature to confirm the Queen's Government in the same policy Her Majesty enunciates so emphatically in the Prorogation speech.

BLACK THEWS VERSUS WHITE—A POPULAR FALLACY REMOVED.—Gen. SICKLES, in his speech in Brooklyn last evening, took occasion to sweep away a fallacy which he finds possessing the minds of laboring men of the North, especially those of foreign birth, and which he regards as one serious obstacle to enlistments. It seems that it is a current belief with them that the war will ultimately end in emancipation, or at least in the liberation of so many blacks that they will crowd our Northern cities, and, by glutting the market with thews and sinews, greatly lower the demand for and value of the labor of our white working population. They are loath to help on such a result. In rebutting this notion, Gen. SICKLES did not think it necessary to touch on that cure of the anticipated evil which the President so strongly favors—namely, the deportation of the Blacks—and which he but a day or two since presented with renewed earnestness to the deputation of colored men that waited on him. Even if not a negro should be taken out of the country, Gen. SICKLES sees that there are inherent laws, climatic and economical, that would effectually forever prevent the Northern immigration of the freed negroes. Indeed, so great would be the demand for labor, under the combined influence of free production and the increasing demand for the Southern staples, that it would not only absorb all the blacks at the South, but draw to itself all those now in the Northern States. Negroes naturally prefer the climate of the South; they are here only to escape from Slavery, and would seek the South by choice if they could find freedom there. Nothing could be more cogent or more just than this position, and we are glad Gen. SICKLES has presented it to his audience with such lucidity and force.

The Army of the Potomac.

The City was in no little perplexity yesterday in regard to the present position and proposed movements of the Army of the Potomac. On the one hand we had the concurrent outgivings of all the army correspondents for several days past that a grand movement was about to take place, and the unmistakable intimations of two or three that the movement was to be a retrograde one. In corroboration, we had the circumstantial account of the actual transfer of a large part of the men, material and munitions of war to other and better positions, and of the readiness of Gen. McCLELLAN to execute the last part of his programme in the evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

So far, the weight of evidence was cumulative and irresistible that the Army of the Potomac had achieved a grand success in eluding the vigilance of the rebels, and effecting a junction practically with the forces under BURNSIDE and POPE. The rebels themselves seemed to have learned too late that their enemy was abroad, and, by singular coincidence, their Richmond papers announcing Gen. McCLELLAN's movement reached here on the same day with our own account of the matter.

But right in opposition to all this came, and were published by us cotemporaneously, dispatches from Washington, "from persons high in authority," distinctly denying that Gen. McCLELLAN had left his camp at Harrison's Landing, and trying to create the impression, moreover, that he did not intend to remove his army from the peninsula! This confused everything, and put the ingenuity of all strategists at work. Some were at once convinced that all the preparation for a withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac was only an elaborate *ruse*, meant to deceive the enemy into still further weakening their garrison at Richmond by the marching of heavy detachments in pursuit; and that, when this last depletion was suffered, Gen. McCLELLAN's army, flying light and in fighting trim, with eight days' rations in their haversacks, would suddenly find their columns headed for Richmond, and would march straight into the rebel citadel! The flattering surprise of this speculation inclined many to its adoption; and for aught that the multitude knew, it was as sound a theory to rest on as any.

Later in the afternoon, however, a dispatch was received from Philadelphia, repeating, in a rather mystified and oracular manner, that McCLELLAN had accomplished his grand movements "with perfect safety to his command." In the absence of other lights, we leave the matter where we rested it yesterday, only repeating that *if the Army of the Potomac is withdrawn from Harrison's Landing without a battle or an attack, it is the severest* disappointment that hard fortune could have poured into the cup of rebel sorrows.

Of this we are now fully assured, that whatever may be the object of the recent operations on the James River—whether to move down or up its banks, or across its stream, and to the rear of the Richmond army—the work will be done as the loyal people would wish it—bravely and successfully. The rebels are evidently thwarted, and on the defensive again. They retreat from before POPE—they vacillate between Richmond and Petersburgh—they move alternately to the north and the south side of the James—and wonder where they will have to meet the coming shock of battle. In the consciousness that their anxieties have once more turned upon their own safety rather than upon schemes of intended invasions northward, we are willing to leave the riddle of the late war rumors to Gen. HALLECK's unfolding. And we commend the people to patient waiting, in which they will find themselves no losers.

LOYALTY NEEDING EXPLANATION.—The *Tribune* must answer our question about WENDELL PHILLIPS fairly and squarely, or confess that it lacks courage and candor to do so. We dismiss again, as we did yesterday in the most positive terms, the *Tribune's* statement that we have called on it for any "comparison" of the moral or legal guilt of VALLANDIGHAM and PHILLIPS. Perhaps we can agree wholly with the *Tribune* in making one an angel of light as compared to the other. But what we demand of the *Tribune* is the absolute, not the comparative, relation of PHILLIPS to the Government.

The *Tribune* saves us the trouble of defining Mr. PHILLIPS' position at the present time. As his friend, the *Tribune* says that he (PHILLIPS) "condemns the struggle now making for the Union as unprincipled and futile, and *discourages enlistments in the Union armies.*"

The copy of the *Tribune* which contained this editorial statement as to the course of PHILLIPS, contained the following telegraphic dispatch from the West:

"D. A. MAHONEY, editor of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, was arrested at an early hour this morning by the United States Marshal. *Mr. Mahoney is charged with discouraging enlistments.*"

Now, will the *Tribune* answer, Yes or No, whether a man ought to be arrested for "discouraging enlistments?" And if to "discourage enlistments" is to be amenable to law and deserve imprisonment, what should be done with WENDELL PHILLIPS, who, according to the *Tribune*, "discourages enlistments in the Union armies?" As we understand the matter, if the Government fails to get soldiers, it will not make a particle of difference whether PHILLIPS or MAHONEY is the cause of it. In either event, the Government must be overthrown.

In saying that we demand explicit and categorical answers to the questions above propounded, we, of course, mean it in a respectful controversial sense. If the *Tribune* cannot or will not answer, there is an end of it; but in that case, it should say so, and not affect an answer which is no answer at all to questions that are as clear as it is in the power of language to make them. This course is not worthy of the subject or of the *Tribune*.

Twelve Hundred Thousand Men!

The series of orders from the War Department, which we published yesterday, contains one clause of the highest importance. It provides that, if the old regiments shall not be filled up with volunteers before the 1st of September, a *special* draft will be ordered for the deficiency. This draft, therefore, will be *in addition* to the draft to supply the deficiency (if there shall be any) in the levy of 300,000 volunteers, and in addition to the *draft* for 300,000.

We have not the data from which to judge with any degree of accuracy what the amount of this new and superadded draft will be. To do this it would require that we should know (1) precisely how many regiments there are now in the service and what number of men is needed to complete their complement, and (2) how many of the three hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted in the old regiments. We think it highly probable, however, that *not less than two hundred thousand men* will be needed to fill up the existing regiments!

It is easy to see that the resort to this mode of filling up the ranks will be attended with some serious disadvantages. The men who are drafted are bound to the service but for nine months—for Congress most unwisely, as we think, gave the President power to draft for no longer a term. Now it is, of course, objectionable to amalgamate nine months men with those in service for the war. But it is still more objectionable not to fill up the regiments at all. The one thing needful is to bring up the present skeleton regiments to their full proportions. We can but hope that the term of service for which they enter will see such good work done that the business for which they are called forth will be practically ended, and no new levies to supply their places be needed.

What an army thus looms up! *Crescit eundo*. To the six hundred thousand men now under way, this new draft will add at least two hundred thousand, and these joined to the four hundred thousand now in service, give the enormous aggregate of *twelve hundred thousand soldiers!* These gigantic levies are proof that the Government is really in earnest, and means to prosecute the war with the whole power of the loyal States. This is what the people have been demanding. Who now doubts the ultimate triumph?

THE BADGER LETTER.—A letter was going the rounds of the Northern papers, a few days since, purporting to have been written by Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina, to a gentleman of New-York, in which the author set forth, with much earnestness, the fact of the entire unanimity of public sentiment in the old North State against a return to the Union. The struggle for the suppression of the rebellion was pronounced hopeless, and the people of the Northern States were urged to stop a vain and fruitless war.

A Washington correspondent has taken the trouble to dispatch his reasons for entertaining doubts of the genuineness of this letter. Without inquiring into the worth and significance of the letter, if authentic, we can safely say that no one at all acquainted with the character and accomplishments of Mr. BADGER ever hesitated a moment in pronouncing it a shallow and contemptible forgery. Mr. BADGER is a scholar and a man of virile mind. The letter is the production of an illiterate booby, who writes about "*looking* with horror *at the thought*" of a restored Union.

If the letter was published in the Raleigh, N. C., *Standard*, from which it was claimed to be quoted, it must have been the work of a desperate trickster striving to accomplish a result by fraud on the eve of the late election.

GEN. H. W. BENHAM.—It was stated in our Washington dispatches, two days ago, that the name of Gen. BENHAM had been stricken from the rolls of the army, and that this was understood to be the official verdict on his course in the unfortunate attack on Secessionville. We accept all action of our military authorities at Washington as conclusive, for there is no appeal; and as well intended, because they have the highest motives for being right.

It is with satisfaction, however, that we learn to-day from our Memphis correspondent that he is simply remanded from his late position as Brigadier-General of Volunteers to his former (and present) rank in the Regular army. To dismiss a soldier outright from the service which he has spent his life in studying, implies the most flagrant and unpardonable derelictions. Nothing but willful insubordination, cowardice, dishonesty or disloyalty, it appears to us, should provoke such signal disgrace. But in all the discussions that Gen. BENHAM's conduct has given rise to, we remember no harsher judgment upon him than that his zeal was apt to outrun his discretion.

REBEL VICTORIES VIA CHICAGO.—Chicago sent us a first-rate sensation dispatch yesterday. It was the announcement of a severe battle at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, East Tennessee, in which the rebels, numbering twelve to fourteen thousand, under Gens. STEVENSON and BARTOW, had surrounded and routed the National forces and thereby regained possession of East Tennessee. From these auspicious premises, the Southern correspondent of the Chicago *Press* did not fail to deduce the natural and logical sequence, the early annihilation of Gen. BUELL, and the grand smash generally of Union things in Tennessee.

Since the veracious correspondents of the Chicago journals, retained in Tennessee at great expense, sent sixteen English iron-clad gunboats into Mobile harbor, breaking the blockade and reopening that port to the world, their exciting dispatches have been received with some grains of caution. We have not, [illegible] the Tazewell [illegible]. And we advise the public to be somewhat careful of their spirits on the occasion, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, of one day's date later than seems to have been had by us, that the rebel accounts of "a great victory at Tazewell" had "dwindled down to a very small affair," and the capture of not over two dozen Union soldiers is claimed.

Perhaps this Confederate victory will turn out no brighter than that of BRECKINRIDGE at Baton Rouge, where the valiant conqueror retired ten miles from the scene of conflict to get a drink of water and write a bulletin of the undecided battle.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Troops Under the New Call Beginning to Arrive.

The Secesh of Maryland Leaving for the South.

Delay in the Issue of the Stamp Currency.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 15.

TROOPS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE.

Gen. CASEY's new duties, lately announced in the papers, began to-day, the troops under the new call having begun to take the field. Great admiration is expressed for the first regiment New-York has sent out—that of VAN VALKENBURGH and DIVEN, members of the present Congress, who are Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment has the honor of being the first organized, mustered and put into the field under the President's new call. It will be remembered that Mr. DIVEN made a farewell speech in Congress the day after the President's call for 300,000 men, announcing his and VAN VALKENBURGH's departure to raise troops, and saying that they did so at Mr. LINCOLN's personal request. Their regiment is recruited up to the maximum strength, and some three hundred more have been raised and left behind as a nucleus for a new regiment.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The new postage stamp bills for small change were expected to begin arriving from the engravers in New-York to-morrow; but it is understood now that they will not come till about Tuesday next. The Post-office Department turns them over to the Treasury, and it distributes only through the regular Treasury depositories. At first no orders will be filled except for small amounts, so as to throw them into as general circulation as possible at once.

ARRESTS IN FREDERICKSBURGH.

The steamer *Keyport* has brought up a guard from Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, having in custody Maj. SLAUGHTER and fourteen other prominent citizens from Fredericksburgh, who are charged with secretly aiding and abetting the enemy, and giving them information of the movements of our army. They were conveyed immediately to the old Capitol Prison. Another batch of the same description of persons are expected here to-night from the same locality.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments have been made under the Internal Revenue law:

CONNECTICUT.—First District—Mark Howard, of Hartford, Collector; Alphonso C. Crosby, of Vernon, Assessor. Second District—Hon. John Woodruff, Ex-Congressman of New-Haven, Collector; Jno. B. Wright, Assessor. Third District—Ezra Dean, of Woodstock, Collector; Jesse S. Ely, of Newark, Assessor. Fourth District—David F. Hollister, of Bridgeport, Collector; Reuben Rockwell, of Colebrook, Assessor.

NEW-JERSEY.—First District—Hon. S. Sharp, of Salem, Collector, and Josiah C. Sparks, Carpenter's Landing, Assessor. Second—Stephen B. Smith, of Hopewell, Collector; George W. Cowperthwaite, of Jones' River, Assessor. Third—Enston Marsh, of Plainfield, Collector; Robert Reesling, of Hackettstown, Assessor.

EXODUS OF THE MARYLAND SECESH.

Secessionists in Maryland are leaving at several points in large numbers, going South to enter the rebel service to avoid the draft. Advices from Poolesville say that on Tuesday night nearly a hundred rebels left there for that purpose.

ANOTHER WAY.

The Post-office Department receives on an average seventy-five to a hundred letters per day from New-York State alone, making applications for confirmations for appointments to Assistant-Postmasterships to avoid drafting. In one day Oneida County alone sent fifteen such applications.

THE DRAFT IN DELAWARE.

It is understood that the mission of the Delaware Delegation, whose arrival here was announced the other day, was to represent to the President and the War Department the necessity of having drafting in their State, under the management of loyal men. The State is without a Militia law. If the draft is enforced, therefore, there will be almost unlimited power in the hands of the Governor to arrange the draft so as to take out any class he might want removed. It is easy to see how the draft might thus be made an agent for political purposes. As Delaware has not only a Legislature to elect this Fall, but the election of United States Senator depends on the new Legislature, as well as the question of emancipation and other important matters, it is deemed specially desirable that no such political advantage be granted to a Governor, of whom the least that can be said is that he is not an earnest war man.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Soldiers are daily brought hither from various points, as well as being returned from the different hospitals, where they have been employed during convalescence in the performance of hospital duty, for the purpose of rejoining the regiments; preparatory to which they are quartered in the Soldiers' Rest. A considerable number of these conveyed to this city are deserters, some of whom have been away from their regiments for the space of half a year, and had engaged in business pursuits. These will be remanded to await their trial by Court-martial. It is estimated that the daily arrival of soldiers of this character at the present time averages nearly 200.

THE CASE OF GEN. BENHAM.

My statement that Gen. BENHAM's name was stricken from the rolls of the army was correct; but I should have explained that it was from the rolls of the Volunteer Army. He has ceased to be a Brigadier-General, his unfitness for command in the field having again and again been demonstrated till the Government could no longer remain blind to the fact. He is Major of Engineers, however, in the Regular Army, and from that position has not been removed. It confines him entirely to duties with which he is acquainted, and which give him no control of troops in active service. BENHAM is here now appearing in citizen's clothes.

GEN. M'CALL.

As already announced, Gen. McCALL has been released. He arrived here, this evening, on a short furlough, for his health.

SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator HARRIS is here.

ANOTHER BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

Admiral DUPONT has reported to the Navy Department that on the 4th inst. the steamer *Huron* captured the schooner *Aquila*, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston harbor. She is of seventy [illegible] tons burden, and was laden with salt, [illegible] and was bound for Nassau, N. P.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

Requisitions have been made by the War Department in favor of the General Superintendent for volunteer forces of the several States on account of the appropriation for pay of bounty, &c., their assignment, to the full extent of that appropriation, and according to the quota of each State. These funds will be distributed to the United States mustering and disbursing officers within each State by the Superintendent of that State.

MORE PRISONERS FROM CULPEPPER.

Last night a train of cars arrived from Culpepper, bringing another installment of Confederate prisoners, numbering about one hundred and fifty.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is making arrangements to furnish manufacturers of patent medicines with stamps for common use, until they shall provide themselves with appropriate designs, and these shall have been prepared therefor.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Correspondence is desired with colored men favorable to Central American, Liberian or Haytien emigration, especially the first-named, as the President has announced the intention to aid such as desire to found a settlement of Anglo-Africans. Communications on the subject should be addressed to Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Agent of Emigration.

JUSTICE DONE.

Injustice having been done to Capt. [illegible] BARNEY, Fifth New-York Zouaves, a gallant officer, the President has ordered him to be restored to the service, and of this fact Gov. MORGAN will be informed.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers of all armories and arsenals in the United States to administer the oath of allegiance to all employes under their command.

THE EAST TENNESSEE REPORT.

A Repetition of the Rebel Story of the Battle of Tazewell, &c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The *Times*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 13.

A battle commenced on the 7th inst., at Tazewell, seven miles from the Cumberland Gap, between the Confederate forces, under Gen. STEVENSON, numbering from twelve to fifteen thousand men, and the Nationals at that place, numbering 5,000.

The movement was made in front by Gen. STEVENSON, while Gen. BARTOW gained the rear of the Nationals by forced marches, and completely surrounded them.

A desperate fight of four hours' duration ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Federals.

The Federals were driven by superior numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by a flanking force of the rebels.

The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.

Their next move will be on Gen. BUELL, with overwhelming force.

Gen. BRAGG is at Chattanooga, cooperating with Gen. BRAGG. Their combined force is not less than 70,000 men.

The rebel Gen. CASWELL was killed near his residence, at Knoxville, on the 6th inst.

A schooner from Havana ran the blockade of Mobile on the 7th instant. She had a cargo of salt, ammunition and cavalry equipments.

A Vicksburgh letter says that the streets of the city are beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning and opening places of business. All the damages to the city by the National shells will be repaired within a month.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 15.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 9th, says that Baton Rouge is in the hands of BRECKINRIDGE, and that he captured four regiments and six transports and sunk two gunboats.

The same paper has a dispatch dated Knoxville, 7th, which places the Federal loss at Tazewell, near Cumberland Gap, at 800, and says that the fight lasted two days.

A FALSE REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 15.

A dispatch from the commanding General at Cumberland Gap says that the Richmond *Examiner's* story, of the 9th instant, concerning the capture of BOWEN's command, is false. There is no Gen. BOWEN in the command referred to.

Skirmishing with the Guerrillas—Captured Soldiers Paroled.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 14.

The expedition to Gallatin was fired into on its return here, when three miles from Gallatin. One man was killed and two wounded. We returned the fire and killed several rebels and recaptured a wagon load of guns.

Col. BOONE and his command of 120 men, captured by the rebels, have been paroled.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Gov. Sprague—More Sick Soldiers—Nothing New from Harrison's Landing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The steamboat *Port Royal* arrived here early this morning, with Gov. SPRAGUE on board, from Aquia Creek.

Mr. ISAAC SHANNON was accidentally drowned at this place, while bathing, last evening. He had been employed for several months in driving ambulances, with the mails, between Hygeia, Mill Creek, and Chesapeake Hospitals. He has two married sisters, one living in New-York City, and one in Troy, N. Y. They can obtain information in regard to his effects, and the wages due him, by applying to Dr. [illegible], Medical Director, Fortress Monroe.

The mailboat from Harrison's Landing arrived at Fortress Monroe at 4 o'clock. She brings no news of importance.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived here last evening, at 7 o'clock, from Harrison's Landing, with 300 sick soldiers, most of whom are convalescent and will be able to return to duty in a week or two.

Marine Disaster.

A telegraph dispatch to the Merchant's Exchange and News Room, Pine-street, states that schooner *Oriole*, with a valuable cargo of 500 tons of iron ore, belonging to the Jackson Iron Mining Company, was totally lost on Lake Superior. Date and particulars not given. The vessel was insured in New-York and Buffalo.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—Mr. TRAIN is probably the best living example of our old style of stump speakers. Dashing, defiant, rapid, full of names, full of spread-eagleism, and of a kind of eloquence always popular in this young country, he cares little what he says so that it reach and stir up the hearts of his hearers. His recent series of speeches in London on American topics, delivered before large popular audiences, and published far and wide, have not only exhibited "Young America" to old John Bull, but have brought our side of public questions before thousands of Englishmen who had no other means of information, but the misleading journals of London. He has his speeches reported and corrected, and sends them over for publication in his native town of Boston. His latest effort, we learn, is by far his greatest, and scathes Mr. Bull in a fearful style. It is on the "Downfall of England," and will be found in the number of the *Commercial Bulletin* which appears this morning, and which can be had in this City, as per advertisement in another column.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This influential body met last evening at 8 o'clock, at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN in the Chair, and Mr. HENRY RICHARD, acting Secretary. The object of the meeting was to take counsel concerning the method of representing the Committee in the Central State Committee, at its next session. A number of drafts of resolutions, etc., were proposed, but as only ten Wards were represented in the meeting, no decisive action was had. The Committee, however, protracted its sittings until a late hour.

DEFICIENCY OF LABOR.

Effect of the War Upon Mechanical Industry.

Labor at a Premium—Strikes—Increase of Wages—Progress of the Government Works Interfered with.

Although the opponents of the financial schemes [illegible] the Government predicted an enormous inflation in prices of the necessaries of life, and consequent great suffering for the working classes among us, it is a fact that labor is now in demand, and able to a great extent to dictate terms to capital. Instead of the bloody bread riots, the assaults upon banks and the general distress of working men, which was so confidently predicted as the result of the war, we find that in both agricultural and mechanical industry, the employes are well paid, and there is room for more; that farm hands never commanded better pay, and that, in this City at least, a number of strikes in the iron works have resulted in procuring increased compensation for labor—an increase in many cases amounting to twenty per cent., and more than compensating for any depreciation of paper currency. There seems to be every probability that those who escape the draft will from this appreciation of wages, be well able to bear the pecuniary burdens which the vigorous prosecution of the war may impose upon them. There can be no doubt that the subtraction of so many working men by the vast body of volunteers which this City has furnished, has damaged business, but the evil has been to a great extent remedied by the wonderful adaptability of our people to varied employments. If a man found he could not make a living by making ladies' shoes, he soon learned to make army shoes; if he found the manufacture of spectacles decreased, he could apply his knowledge of the use of tools and machinery to the construction of arms; workers in leather soon learned to make army equipments, and builders of looms and printing-presses found little trouble in applying their skill to the creation of iron-clad gunboats.

The vast amount of Government work, in the way of ships alone, now under contract in this City and vicinity, has given a great impetus to our mechanical industry. All our great ship-yards, foundries and machine-shops are in full blast, swarming with busy hands, and eagerly seeking more. The many iron-clads, batteries and rams—for there are really many—which we have in course of construction, have brought into requisition every man who could draw a plan, mold a casting, manage a lathe, or handle a file. The wages paid are as good as ever, and on the increase as rapidly as is the natural result when men find out they can command it. Indeed, it may be that the news of our activity in this department of industry will soon induce a large immigration of the class of mechanics required.

So fearful are the contractors that the draft soon to be enforced will leave them powerless to complete their contracts, that application has been made to the Government to exempt all employes on Government work whose places cannot be supplied. It is pretty certain that this course will be adopted, for what skilled workman is there who cannot perform more effective military service by working on an iron-clad than by carrying a musket? The cartridge-makers and others whose occupation requires little manual skill or dexterity, must, of course, take their chance of conscription, as their places may readily be supplied by females.

Indeed, in other departments of labor—in type-setting, in clerkships, in all light manufactures where female hands may be employed, they will take the place of the volunteer or conscript males, do almost as much for the family, promote the cause of woman's rights, and beautifully illustrate the fact, that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Of course, the manufacturers of luxuries—the silversmiths, jewelers, perhaps printers, lithographers and engravers—must suffer in times like these. But, while there is less of that kind of work to do, there are also fewer hands to do it, and most all who have the slightest versatility of talent are enabled to change their occupations.

This is exemplified in the occupation of plate printing. While in the ordinary business of the engraver and plate printer there is little doing, the vast amount of printing required for the Government Treasury notes and stamps—most of which are executed in this City—has actually furnished more employment for plate printers than was ever known before. The machinists have been called upon to build new presses, and every man who has the slightest knowledge of plate printing has been pressed into the service, while still the cry is for more. The similarity of lithographic printing, therefore, enables the lithographic printer, who would otherwise be idle, to change his employment and keep at work.

The army has certainly carried off all the surplus labor. Employers who deny that there is any deficiency of hands, admit that they do not have as many applicants for work, and that the wages paid are those of prosperous times. There is not the choice of hands that exists in slack times.

For mere manual labor there is a want of hands. This is accounted for by the fact that the bounties, pay, and species of life insurance which the soldier gets, far exceed in pecuniary value the amount paid for ordinary manual labor. It would seem to be from a knowledge of this fact that the street-sweepers in three of our Wards struck the other day. They refused to work for a dollar per diem, and demanded a dollar and a quarter. The increase was paid by the contractor, who threatened to employ—not other men, but the machine street-sweepers. The City Inspector, however, says that men are constantly applying to him for work.

Some idea of the comparative resources of the Northern and Southern population may be formed from the fact that while the South has just commenced its draft on the reserve—between the ages of 35 and 50—we have not yet commenced our first draft, and that even now, the withdrawal of our laboring population is just beginning to be felt. While the older men of the South are just going into the field, ours will be filling the places of the young conscripts. This is very good for our older men, and another illustration of the "ill wind," &c. principle. The Southern leaders predicted that our industry would be paralyzed because our laborers would have to do the fighting; while they could leave their slaves to till while they went to battle. The fact seems to be that those of the North who do work will have only to work a little harder, and get better paid for it, in order to help those who go to the wars.

The present aspect of the labor market is therefore cheering to the laborer and to the employer, for, after all, their interests are identical, and, in spite of the war, we seem more likely to have strikes than bread riots; that we will be kept busy in clothing our army, feeding the world, building our iron navy, and developing home manufactures, until the reopening of the great cotton marts by the conquering of the rebellion shall give us again the grateful sound of the loom and the spinning-jenny.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission.

OVER $72,000 RECEIVED SINCE JULY 16.

From the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, a Commission that has done much good since the commencement of the rebellion, we learn that they have received as follows, since the 16th of July, over $72,000:

Adrian Iselin & Co., $1,000; George N. Lawrence, 100; Friends, by W. P. E., 25; A. H., 25; A Loyal American Lady in England, by Wm. Barton, 100; Jas B. Collins, 25; Biddeford, Me., by R. M. Chapman, 134; Charles W. Woolsey, 40; Col. H. D. Terry, Fifth Michigan, 10; Cash, per Miss Wesmeley, 10; Pupils of Primary School No. 5, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 63; Pupils of Primary School No. 21, by Dr. R. A. Barry, 13; W. H. H. Moore, 50; Part of Church Collection at [illegible], N. Y., by Hon. G. W. Bradford, 23 [illegible]; J. W. Paige & Co., 100; S. M. Bowne, 50; [illegible] Spofford, 25; William Brinckerhoff, 5; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 100 00; Citizens of Newport, by W. H. Cranston, 400; Contribution of people of Amenia, Conn., July 4, by Charles Durand, Esq., 100; C. A. Bristed, (additional,) 125; Soldiers' Aid Society, of Walden, by Miss Evaline Cromwell, Treasurer, 70; A. B., by Jas. Lenox, 25; Benjamin W. Strong, (additional,) 100; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 211 38; Jas. Lenox, 25; William Mackay, (additional,) 25; Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, 20; James F. De Peyster, 15; Henry W. Brown, (Augusta, Me.,) 1; Samuel T. Skidmore, (additional,) 100; Wm. M. Evarts, (additional,) 100; "Hoboken," 5; "A Lady," Hoboken, 5; R. W. Ropes, (additional,) 100; Proceeds of work on July 4, by operatives in factory of Manning & Peckham, Troy, 25; "W.," 5; Ladies' Aid Society, Brockport, N. Y., by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Secretary, 51; J. Cooper Lord, 50; Operatives of East Hampton, Mass., by Levi Parsons, 26; Henry W. Smith, 50; Soldiers' Aid Society, Hartford, by Mrs. F. J. Cowen, Secretary, 100; Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 450; Ladies of Chittenango, by Mrs. Geo. Wesley, 10; P. Lorillard, 250; St. Michael's R. C. Church, Springfield, Mass., by Rev. M. P. Gallagher, 143; Mrs. Caroline E. T. Lane, Troy, by B. H. Hall, 50; John Harrison, 10; Miss Elizabeth Jones, 200; Edmund H. Miller, 100; H., by J. T. Agnew, 10; Proceeds of Treasury Note from Lock Box No. 461, San Francisco Post-office, 104 12; James S. Bell, Manhasset, L. I., 1; Citizens of Newport, R. I., by W. H. Cranston, 200; F. W. Victor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; C. H. Victor, by Rev. Dr. Farley, 125; Dr. Baylies, 5; Proceeds of Collection, Cambridge, Vt., by Rev. E. Wheelock, 20; St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, by Dr. H. G. Clark, 100; E. D. Morgan & Co., 200; United Presbyterian Church, Caledonia, by Rev. W. S. McLaren, (additional,) 4; N. A. Weeks, 50; E. L., Trout Run, Lycoming Co., Penn., 10; Lewiston, Me., by Geo. R. Davis, 20; Ladies of Fryburg, Me., 23; Mrs. S. A. Hart, Troy, 5; Benjamin H. Hall, Esq., 100; Cash, 10; Mrs. Marshall [illegible], Plainfield, 10; [illegible] Litchfield, Conn., [illegible]; [illegible], Philadelphia, [illegible]; [illegible] Winsted, Conn.—for further proceeds of Mercantile Library Association Concert, 10; J. E. C., Warwick, N. Y., by W. C. Bryant, 1; S. H. Clayton, Troy, by Dr. T. C. Brinsmade, 5; Miss Ellen Salmon, do., do., 5; Lyman Bennett, do., do., 25; Mrs. M. C. Haskell, do., do., 5; Willard Gay, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall, 10; C. P. Hartt, do., do., 5; Rev. E. Buckingham, do., do., 10; Ladies Relief Society, do., do., 68 75; Geo. A. Townsend, by J. T. Agnew, 25; Mrs. Harriet N. Wing, Glens Falls, 10; collection in Rondout, by Mrs. Jervis McEntee, 51 50; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 260 50; Smith Cliff, 50; Congregation of Reformed Dutch Church, Hudson, by Jas. Gifford, 40 65; J. R. E., 25; Jas. Myers, (with $50 worth of dry goods,) 100; Miss Alice L. Cameron, 10; Fred'k G. Foster, 50; Jas. Cassidy & Co., 10; Edward Delano, 50; Emma Newman, 10; Loyal American residents of Toronto, 439 48; Henry Chauncey, Jr., (additional,) 50; Philadelphia Associates, by Caleb Cope, 4,000; citizens of Thomaston, Maine, by Charles C. Morton, 375; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 200; Congregation of Trinity Church, Newtown, Conn., by Rev. N. E. Marble, 50; from Newport, R. I., by F. L. Olmsted, 100; citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 170; Dr. T. F. C., 10; Geo. C. Anthon, 25; G. P. P., 10; Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Lenox, Mass., 10; young ladies of Miss Porter's school, Farmington, Conn., 52; Mrs. C. S. Mead, Tarrytown, 3; Boston Associates, by J. Huntington Wolcott, Esq., 5,000; Dr. E. J. Dunning, 50; Miss Grace Wilkes, 10; Miss Harriet K. Wilkes, 10; citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley, 135 67; ladies of Raymond, N. H., by Dr. Geo. A. Blake, 50; Buckley Brothers, 50; Howard Potter, (additional,) 50; Churches of Portsmouth, N. H., 557 90; Wm. Allen Butler, (additional,) 50; U., Fishkill Landing, 15; James Cruikshank, (additional,) 50; J. W., 50; Prof. Drisler, Columbia College, 15; Children's Fair, Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, by Master Henry H. Rader, Treasurer, 60; John M. Kramer, Freehold, N. J., 5; James J. Van Alen, 50; cash, 25; Lecher and Whitman, 25; Clark, Pardee, Bates & Co., 50; Proceeds of sale of diamond ring from B., 165; Ladies of Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock, 1; Ladies of Angelica, Alleghany County, by C. Dautremont, 43; Sunday-school of Reformed Dutch Church, Walden, by Miss Evaline Cromwell, Secretary, 3; Cash from Hallowell, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 15; Cash from East Machias, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 135 63; Cash from South Berwick, Me., by W. H. Hadley, 81 25; Citizens of Pittsford, Vt., by Charles S. Colburn, 71; Ladies' Patriotic Association of St. John's Chapel, N. Y., by Mrs. Clayton, 50; Citizens of Dalton, Mass., by Seymour Crane, 224 35; Proceeds of Tableaux by children at Pavilion, Highlands of Navisink, 10; Adams' Express Co., 214; Contributions from Lenox, Mass., by Mrs. Chas. Sedgwick, 50; Employes of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by B. F. Hanness, 60; Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins, 154; Citizens of Bucksport, Me., by W. H. Pilsbury, 200; John Bigelow, Paris, by George T. Trimble, 200; N. P. Hosack, 10; Alex. Van Rensselaer, (omitted in former acknowledgment,) 250—Total, $72,[illegible].

Further donations are urgently required. The statement that has appeared in one of the daily papers that "Government has dispensed with the further services of the Commission," is wholly without foundation.

G. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
Aug. 15, 1862. No. 68 Wall-street.

AN APPEAL TO THE LADIES.

Are the ladies of our country flagging in their praiseworthy efforts for the cause of the Union? Do they feel the renewed impulse of zeal and patriotism which the last few weeks have given? Hitherto they have been no whit behind the sterner sex in their proper sphere. But now the tremendous increase of our army calls for a corresponding increase in the ranks of those whose part it is to heal and comfort, to minister to the wants of the sick and suffering, to nurse, clothe and feed the heroes whom wounds or sickness have overtaken in their course of hard and wearisome warfare. A glorious and blessed part indeed have the ladies of our country played in this terrible war. Witness the tons of comforts, clothing, delicacies and luxuries their skillful and generous hands have poured into our hospitals; witness the delicate and soothing attentions so many have received at their kind hands; witness the holy consolations administered to the dying sufferer, and the cheerful congratulations given to the convalescent. Many a blessing has been invoked from the bed of pain and sickness upon them, by men whom their tender care has wakened to a sense of thankfulness long forgotten. Many a death-bed has been made holy by their presence and prayers, and many a fond and grateful look has been given by bright, dying eyes upon the pure and holy women who have made that dying bed a bed of ease and hope. If more quiet and unobtrusive, their sphere is no less useful and important than that of the men. It is to the honor of the ladies that they have uniformly and eagerly filled this sphere in the past short history of our troubles; now, however, an increased ardor must be felt, a new impulse given. Our army is doubled; let the array of needles and skillful fingers be redoubled, and let the kind hearts of our women prompt their ingenious heads to contrive means by which our cause may be furthered and our troubles lightened. Let them not falter in their visits to our hospitals; let them continue the light which their presence diffuses through the crowded wards; let them collect money from their private purses to aid the families of the volunteers; let them send to the army and to the hospitals their delicate preserves, and the clothing, and bandages and lint which their skillful hands prepare; and let them be sure, that in so doing they are playing not a small or unimportant part in this great tragedy, and let them expect the gratitude of the whole army and of the whole country.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Galloping Consumption.

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I have said that the common form of Consumption is called "*Chronic*," because of its slow progress; and I now purpose to speak of another form of this disease, which, from the fearful rapidity of its progress, is properly known as "Galloping Consumption." It is no unusual thing for a person apparently in good health to catch cold and die in from six to ten weeks from this form of Consumption. It almost always begins with a cold, which sets in with great violence, and is felt from the first to be deep within the chest. From the beginning there is usually some cough, fever and night sweats—difficulty of breathing and a great sense of oppression on the chest. At the end of a week expectoration commences, but the matter resembles much more that of a recent cold than that of Consumption.

There are few symptoms by which this disease can be distinguished from a low form of inflammation of the lungs, for it is generally mistaken by inexperienced practitioners, and maltreated. Indeed, its symptoms are so unlike those of the common form of consumption that its nature is generally denied until after death, when, upon examination, the whole internal surface of the air-tubes, the air-cells, and even the substance of the lungs, is found thickly studded with tubercles. This disease is most common in young persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, of full habit, clear complexion and ruddy cheeks, though it sometimes occurs much later in life.

There is another form of consumption, also rapid in its progress, which occurs in young persons of delicate constitution who have habitually cold hands and feet. These have commonly an inherited predisposition to consumption. Their circulation is feeble, and they become weak, fatigued, and out of breath on every slight exertion. In such cases the destroyer steals silently upon his victim—the patient scarcely feels ill—there is but little cough, no pain, no spitting of blood, often no expectoration. Having always been short-breathed and liable to colds, when cough does occur it is attributed to a little fresh cold. Gradually the countenance becomes pale, the lips lose their color, and the eyes sunken, with a dark or bluish line beneath them. Under these circumstances, without any increase of cough or expectoration, diarrhœa occurs, and, after a few exhausting discharges, the patient dies without a struggle, perhaps sitting up in a chair, or in a fainting fit, from which the friends strive in vain to revive him.

My next letter will be on Latent Consumption.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.
New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

Great Fire!!
IN PHILADELPHIA!
HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chestnut-street:
GENTS: On Friday, the 8th inst., I was so unfortunate as to have my Planing Mills totally destroyed by fire, together with their contents, the machinery being melted by the intensity of the heat; in fact, the only articles saved were contained in one of your invaluable Safes, which, although exposed to an intense heat for many hours, to my surprise and gratification, rendered up its contents in a perfect state of preservation; the brass plate on front of safe was melted.
Please send me one of your No. 8 Folding-door Safes to use until permanently situated, when I will make arrangements for a larger one. L. B. M. DOLBY.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's new Patent Crystallized Iron, the only metal proof against a burglar's drill; also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE COMBINED, one Safe within another.
HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, opposite City Hall; FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia; HERRING & CO., Chicago.
DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers and jewelry.

Army Shirts.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, Manufacturers of SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c., Have removed to No. 175 BROADWAY. Army and navy shirts, wholesale or retail.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES.
Acknowledged to be superior to all others
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Comfort.
Persons afflicted with Diarrhœa, or Bowel Complaint will hail with delight J. C. RUSHTON'S Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy, which has never failed in a single instance to give relief and effect a speedy cure. Prepared only by J. CLEMENT RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

MARRIED.

CARLISLE—PURDY.—In the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 3, by Rev. J. C. Middleton, ROBERT CARLISLE to ISABELLA PURDY.

DE BERNIERGHAM—THIERIAC.—At Villa Matilda, Lake George, on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, HENRY DE BERNIERGHAM, of Panama, to MARIA THERESE, daughter of Ferdinand Thieriot, of Bolton.

ELLSWORTH—HURD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, by Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS ELLSWORTH, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. HURD, of Brooklyn.

KITCHELL—MEEKER.—In Hanover, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. J. M. Johnson, AMBROSE E. KITCHELL, of this City, and JOSEPHINE E., daughter of Daniel Meeker, Esq., of the former place.

MILLER—HOFFMAN.—At the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Lieut. HENRY W. MILLER, U. S. N., to CATHARINE SEYTON, youngest daughter of the late Lindley M. Hoffman.

TOPPING—MARTIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 15, by Rev. James W. McLane, of Williamsburgh, ROBERT E. TOPPING, Esq., to HARRIETTE SCHERMERHORN, only daughter of Widow Lucy P. Martin, all of this City.

VANNISE—THOMASSIN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Price, SAMUEL C. VANNISE, of New-Jersey, to VIRGINIA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of the late Martial and Adeline Thomassin.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

DIED

BYRNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 15, ELIZABETH WINIFRED, infant daughter of Dr. John and Mary W. Byrne.

BAKER.—Suddenly, at Chatham, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET PECK, wife of Dr. Daniel Baker, in the 30th year of her age.

CROSLEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 11, Miss CAROLINE CROSLEY, in the 40th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

COSTER.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, EDITH CECILIA, only daughter of Thomas B. and Eliza Cecilia Coster, aged 18 months and 20 days.

FERRIS.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. CORNELL FERRIS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nantucket papers please copy.

JANSEN.—Suddenly, ELIZABETH A., relict of the late Benj. G. Jansen, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 87 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MELDRUM.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Capt. JOHN M. MELDRUM, aged 65 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. WILLIAM C. BURT, No. 63 South 3d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POOLEY.—On board U. S. transport steamer *Kennebec*, on her way to Fort Monroe, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL J. POOLEY, of First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

His remains were sent to New-York, and buried Aug. 14, in Greenwood.

RUCHGABER.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 15, EMIL, infant son of Max and Laura Ruchgaber, of Brooklyn.

VAN ARSDALE.—Suddenly, at Greenbush, on Friday morning, Aug. 15, ANDREW JACKSON, eldest son of Margaret and John Van Arsdale, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 P. M., from his father's residence, No. 38 Bank-st.

☞ At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the "College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York," held August 7, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

The Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Wm. H. Milner, a respected member of this College, and for several terms its efficient Secretary; he having died at Savage's Station, Virginia, while serving his country in the capacity of Surgeon to the Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. As evidence of our appreciation of his worth and from respect to his memory, the Board have

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, though for many years separated from us, we feel the more strongly, because it is now final, the loss of his services, his fidelity to our institution, and his genial and intellectual society.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be presented to his family.

Copy from the minutes. P. W. BEDFORD, Sec'y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 385.—Aug. 15, 1862.
38, 31, 23, 59, 11, 71, 15, 26, 10, 25, 13, 77, 54.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 386.—Aug. 15, 1862.
7, 68, 64, 14, 18, 62, 9, 55, 22, 48, 34, 73.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 333.—Aug. 15, 1862.
42, 21, 68, 1, 29, 71, 10, 17, 69, 24, 46, 4, 28.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 334.—Aug. 15, 1862.
43, 4, 26, 59, 1, 38, 23, 12, 24, 16, 7, 52.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

THE CHAMPION SCULL RACE IN PHILADELPHIA.
A full report in to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, together with the returns of enlistments in EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE, exposing to the public the true state of affairs in regard to DRAFTING.
Also, all the news by telegraph and the mails received in New-York on Sunday morning.
The SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds in circulation the combined issues of all the other Sunday papers. Office, No. 113 Fulton-st.

MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS.
This is a new and invaluable preparation for preserving and beautifying the hair. The wonderful virtues of Arnica in allaying and removing inflammation are universally known.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS is a combination of these virtues, with other tried and excellent ingredients.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS stimulates and invigorates the hair, prevents it from falling out—restores it when lost—promotes its growth and strength—renders it proof against all diseases.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS permanently cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp, and makes it healthy and fertile. For the removal of dandriff it has no equal. Its operations in this particular are magical and permanent.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but it renders the latter charmingly soft and lustrous. Its odor is particularly delicate and fragrant—the proprietor having taken especial pains to secure this result.
Price 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.
DAVY & BUTLER have entered into copartnership for the manufacturing of Davy's Life Preserving Boots and Shoes—an invaluable article for the army, to afford ease and comfort in walking, having an air space to prevent the feet from damp, cold or heat. We will furnish the patent soles by the quantity, or any one who wishes to preserve life by taking care of their feet. Our place of business is second floor, front room, No. 339 Broadway, New-York. JOHN T. DAVY, WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.
NO. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.
The method of treatment adopted by the Fallensteins in Germany and England owes its success to the use of medicated baths, thus allowing the organs of digestion to fulfill their natural functions without being put to extra labor by the distribution of drugs through the system.
Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN treats gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, of women, and dyspepsia.
The baths are taken at the house of the patient, and prepared by the patient or friends.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. ☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

30,000 PERSONS CURED OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

PLEASURE TURTLE CLUB.
Look at the *Sunday Times*, of to-morrow, for a full account of the proceedings of this celebrated Club and its doings on the 12th inst., for speeches, &c. &c.

A FAIR WARNING.—FOR THE PRESENT we shall continue to sell men's and boys' best 3 and 4-ply linen
COLLARS
at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, (*warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 50.) Also, an immense stock, new styles, very rich, Paris
NECK TIES
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GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE DOWNFALL OF ENGLAND,
Delivered before a secret meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Patrick, in London, and printed from advance slips forwarded expressly and exclusively to the BOSTON BULLETIN.
READY SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 16.
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INFANTRY TACTICS FOR THE INSTRUCTION, EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES OF THE SOLDIER, A COMPANY, LINE OF SKIRMISHERS, BATTALION, BRIGADE, OR CORPS D'ARMEE.
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The system of Infantry Tactics prepared by Brig.-Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. A., having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the Infantry of the armies of the United States, whether regular, volunteer, or militia, with the following modifications, viz.:
First—That portion which requires that two companies shall be permanently detached from the battalion as skirmishers, will be suspended.
Second—In Title First, Article First, the following will be substituted for paragraph six, viz.:
"A regiment is composed of ten companies, which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, Sixth, Fourth, Ninth, Third, Eighth, Fifth, Tenth, Seventh, Second, according to the rank of Captains." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
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$5 EXTRA BOUNTY OVER AND ABOVE all others, will be paid to each recruit enlisting THIS DAY in Company C, First Regiment National Volunteers. Apply to Lieut. S. H. WEYMAN, Jr., 35 32d-st.

NOTICE.
All those who want to go in Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.
Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:
COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.
Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.
Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.
My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.
The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.
Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.
I have already over 300 men in camp.
ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$88, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.
Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.
$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.
Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.
One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.
Apply at No. 188 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.
FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.
Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.
$13 to $23 pay in advance.
$2 hand money.
Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain,
Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters.
No. 31 Nassau-st.
DANIEL C. MATCHMAN, First Lieutenant,
J. H. GOODELL, Second Lieutenant.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.
Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.
Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.
Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
WM. GURNEY, (late of First United States Chasseurs,) Colonel Commanding.
GEORGE R. VERNON, (late of Seventh Regiment, National Guard,) having received authority from the Governor to organize a company, desires twenty-five more men to fill up the ranks. The Government and State Bounty will be secured to each man joining this regiment. It is intended to make this a first-class regiment, the officers having all been selected by Col. Gurney from the field.
Remember that all bounties cease when drafting commences; now this is your only chance. Promotions will be made from the ranks only.
For further particulars apply to
Lieut. GEORGE R. VERNON,
No. 46 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 14, 1862.
At a meeting of this Committee, held at the City Hall, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That in view of the distinguished services of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, (Scott Life Guard,) Col. WARD, in the battles in Virginia, an earnest appeal be made to the liberal citizens of New-York to contribute means for recruiting that regiment to its proper standard; and that the Committee for this District will receive and apply funds for that purpose. The Committee will also apply means placed at their disposal in aid of other regiments, whenever so requested by the donors.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chairman.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
BOUNTY ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO DOLLARS.
$52 paid immediately after mustering into service.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 389 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.
This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.
Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.
W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

MONITORS—SECOND COMPANY.
The Second Company of Monitors, Capt. COOPER, is rapidly filling up; fifty names are already on the roll, at the close of a day and a half. The fine, respectable class of men of this corps makes it a very desirable place to enlist. $10 extra bounty is given in this company. Headquarters No. 308 Broadway.

PREMIUMS FOR RECRUITS.
The Fifth Senatorial District Regiment pays larger premiums, and cares better for the men and their families than any other regiment, old or new; besides, the regiment goes to Gen. Sigel. Headquarters, No. 169 East Houston-st. ELIAS PEISSNER, Col. Command'g.
LINCOLN HALL, New-York, Aug. 12, 1862.

COL. GURNEY'S NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
EXTRA BOUNTY.—The Produce Exchange Committee will pay an extra bounty of $10 to the first 300 men enlisting with this regiment. The bounty will be paid at headquarters, No. 814 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.
The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.
D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN appointed a Sub-Committee, to aid and facilitate the enlistment of volunteers in this City and Brooklyn, for regiments now in the field, hereby give notice that they will pay to each and every volunteer enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States after this date, to the extent of 300 men, in each of the following named regiments, viz.:
Sixty-ninth New-York.
Fourteenth Brooklyn.
Fifth New York—Duryee's Zouaves.
Second New-York Militia.
the sum of TEN DOLLARS, said payment to be in addition to the bounties offered elsewhere. This notice to continue in force until the 31st day of August, unless sooner countermanded.
The Committee are further authorized to receive subscriptions to be devoted to the above purpose, which may be sent to A. A. LOW, Esq., Treasurer Union Defence Committee, No. 31 Burling-slip.
J. J. ASTOR, Jr., S. DRAPER, SAML. SLOAN, } Committee.

HEADQUARTERS THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 62 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately control any, can secure positions, and every facility furnished them for recruiting their command.
W. B. OLMSTEAD, Colonel.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES ASSOCIATION, No. 102 Broadway.—This Association is now prepared to furnish substitutes to parties at a reasonable price. The parties of this Association are responsible men, and their reference of the highest character.
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N. B.—A large number of substitutes wanted immediately; bounty, $250.
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ARMY SUBSTITUTES.—UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE AND BANKING OFFICE.
The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for a limited number of persons who may be drafted into the army of the United States under the last order of the Secretary of War.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 1 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., New-York.

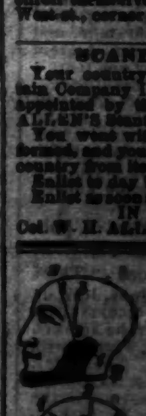
[illegible]

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Avoid drafting by [illegible]. Recruits wanted for Company E. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to S. H. WEYMAN, Jr., recruiting officer, No. 35 32d-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 61 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this, her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.
You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.
To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.
$50 bounty paid after being mustered in.
Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.
Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.
E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!
JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enter in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of men, with as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.
Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, on the whole pay of $60 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.
Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.
All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 248 West-st., corner of 11th-st.
Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

SCANDINAVIANS TO ARMS!!
Your countryman, OLE P. H. BALLING, late Captain Company I, First New-York Volunteers, has been appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel of Col. ALLEN'S Stanton Legion.
You went with him when the First Regiment was formed, and you can again follow him to the rescue of the country from its foes.
Enlist to day!
Enlist as soon as you read this!!
IN THE STANTON LEGION.
Col. W. H. ALLEN. Lieut.-Col. O. P. H. BALLING.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Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
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CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1849 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.
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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

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PILES PIPE MADE OF HARD RUBBER
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 38 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

FIRE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GENTS: My entire store and stock of goods were consumed in the fire of yesterday; but my books, contained in one of your safes, were entirely preserved, very much to my satisfaction, I can assure you. I should think the intense fire through which my safe passed would convince any skeptic of the reliability of your safes.
CHAS. W. BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.
MESSRS. MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.:
GENTS: Our books and papers are all safe, preserved through the extremely hot fire of yesterday in one of your invaluable fire-proofs. After seeing our books and papers, no one will doubt the ability of your safes to preserve their contents in any fire. Our safe was on the first story, and fell through to the cellar, where it remained in the burning ruins 24 hours.
R. C. WHITE.
THE ABOVE WERE IN THE RECENT FIRE IN BEEKMAN AND WILLIAM STREETS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
MARVIN & CO.,
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Manilla No. 2, Havana Londres,
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Principe, Havana Regalia,
South American, All kinds German Cigars.
Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.
L. KELLNER, No. 31 William-st.

IMPORTANT.
All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Ireland only, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and at the Up-town Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 9:00 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Station E, 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G, 8 o'clock A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

PERSONAL.

—The Confederacy in the Southwest now and then [illegible] specimens of honesty come over from which it is almost painful to witness. The *Memphis Bulletin* thus details the experiences of one Mr. Greenwald, a dry-goods merchant of that city, who was captured by the guerrillas when they made their raid upon Brownsville. It says: "Mr. Greenwald states that when taken he was suffering from sickness. On stating this fact to the commander of the expedition, Capt. [illegible], a wagon and hay to lie upon was procured for him, and a blanket laid over him. Each night of the march a bed was procured for him in some house. On the Thursday following his capture, they reached Senatobia in Mississippi, where he was taken before Jeff. Thompson, who treated him politely, and directed him to be taken to Gen. Villepigue at Abbeville, beyond Holly Springs. On arriving the General examined the case, and also the cases of Mr. French, of Denmark, and Mr. Ware, of [illegible], who were arrested along with Mr. Greenwald. He decided in each case that the parties had not been guilty of selling cotton to 'the enemy,' and that their money should be restored to them and themselves set free. Mr. Greenwald's money, amounting to $2,600 in gold and silver, and $3,000 in other money, was returned to him, and he was allowed to return home. It had been reported to Mr. Greenwald's friends that he was handcuffed and harshly treated; he states that on the contrary he was treated with kindness and courtesy during the whole of his captivity."

—Peter B. Anthony has been arrested at Humford, N. Y., upon the strength of an affidavit made by four citizens of that place. The following extract from the document gives some of the language, which it is charged, Anthony indulged in: "Hurrah for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy, by God,—that there was no Government—that we had no Government. I hope that Jeff. Davis may burn or destroy the City of Washington before to-morrow night and every one in it. I hope that before to-morrow night the whole army of the United States will be murdered,—that the Administration were nothing but a set of murderers—that these were his sentiments from the bottom of his heart—that he proclaimed them now and would as long as he could stand, and [illegible] that you had a great [illegible] and that only one recruit [illegible] to go down and murder his brethren. [illegible] You will have a damned good time doing that. That old Abe has [illegible] the Constitution—that there was no Constitution—there was not enough left of it to make a three-cent stamp." Anthony was lodged in jail, and his case will be reported to Judge Advocate Turner, at Washington.

—The *National Preacher*, for September, publishes two sermons by Rev. Mr. Page, of Perry, N. Y. The following curious note is appended: "These discourses were lost by the writer in June, 1836, on his way to Presbytery. His efforts to recover them were unavailing, until a year thereafter he learned they were in the possession of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, then of Perry. On his refusal to deliver them to Mr. Page's agent, who made a demand for them in his name, he commenced a suit for their recovery in the Supreme Court, which was referred to [illegible] Lapham, Esq., of Canandaigua, by whom the case was tried. He decided against the defendant, and, to determine the question of costs, that, from personal examination, the sermons were worth to the writer 'at least fifty dollars.' An appeal was taken from this decision to the General Term of the Eighth District; and at the last February Term, held in Buffalo, the Referee's decision was sustained."

—Col. Morris, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, received the following audacious note from a man who had enlisted in his regiment:

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1862.

Col. Dwight Morris:

Sir: Inclosed please find $10, the amount of State bounty I received, and which I now return, as I have [illegible] to visit England, at the earnest request of [illegible] from whom I have received a letter containing money to convey me there. Business of a most important nature requires my attendance there. If I get through with it, at an early date I shall return to my position with you as a soldier.

Very respectfully, SAMUEL BRIGGS.

Col. Morris telegraphed to New-York to have the chap arrested, but he had just sailed.

—Hon. T. D. Eliot publishes a letter in the *New-Bedford Mercury*, which does not read precisely like a refusal to be reelected to Congress. He says: "I have been addressed frequently and kindly within the last few weeks, by friends whom I value, upon the subject of the approaching Congressional election. It has never been my wish to remain in Congress longer than during the present term. And you will oblige me if you will let me say through you to our friends in this district how sincerely I thank them for the confidence they have given me, and for the [illegible] I have received that I have, in the main, represented them truly in Washington. I shall have served them in three Congresses." The rest of his letter Mr. Eliot occupies with a review of what he has done for his constituents during the Congressional term.

—In Brandon, Vt., on the 1st inst., a son of Andrew Simes, a lad of 10 years, fell from a shed attached to the back part of his house, upon a stick whittled to a sharp point which he held in his hand. The stick entered his mouth, glancing the left palate on the right side. Passing backwards, it entered the base of the cranium through the foramen lacerum posterius, passing between the cerebrum and cerebellum on the right side, piercing the left lobe of cerebellum. The boy lingered along in great agony until Tuesday, when death came to his relief.

—Two young men named Joel Hardee and [illegible] Mitchell, residing in Plymouth, N. H., were arrested, en route for Canada, by Police Officer E. D. Dunn, of Littleton, who conveyed them to Plymouth and delivered them to a recruiting officer. It is said that the skedaddlers propose to save the Government further trouble by enlisting in the service. Two other young men, belonging in Thornton, were arrested at the same time, but offered to prove that they were on a pleasure excursion, and were sent home in charge of an officer.

—The Leavenworth *Conservative*, under the ominous heading "Bedbugs," quotes from the Leavenworth *Republican* a recipe for the destruction of those vermin, and then appends this paragraph under the same caption: "The *Republican* also nominates Thomas Carney for Governor, and M. F. Conway for Congress." If the *Conservative* did not belong to the same political party with these gentlemen it might be suspected of malice prepense. As the case stands, it certainly owes them an apology.

—Abram Case, George Pearce, Norris Nickerson, Ira B. Hodge, four patriots living in Charcoal Run, Conn., recently mutilated themselves so as to avoid the draft, by cutting off their forefingers. Hodge made a mistake and cut off the forefinger of his left hand. He declares he will rectify the blunder. One Hoag, of Sherman, Conn., mutilated his right hand with a bush-scythe, but carried the matter further than he intended, and cut an artery which bled so profusely that his life is despaired of.

—The late David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass., bequeathed the sum of $5,000 to that city, the income to be expended in the purchase of fuel, to be given or sold at low prices, as may be deemed best by the trustees, to such worthy and industrious persons as are not supported in whole or in part at the public expense, but who may need some aid in addition to their own labor, to enable them to sustain themselves and their families during the inclement season of the year.

—Capt. Dougherty, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, who was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, has showed the editor of the *Washington Republican* the small Bible and watch which he had on his left breast at the time, and which received the principal force of the bullet by which he was struck. The watch, of course, is thoroughly smashed. The bullet went about half through the Bible, and then worked out in fragments at one end.

—A young man, the son of a Chicago banker, who was sent into Alabama recently, by his father, to purchase some cotton, played a sharp trick on Ex-Gov. Bibb, who lives at Mooresville, near Decatur. Learning that the Ex-Governor had 200 bales of the staple which he had sworn to sell to no "Yankee," the Chicago cotton dealer managed to pass himself off as a [illegible]. In this disguise he easily [illegible] a Northern market.

[illegible]

—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Washington, reiterates the statement that a Senator, in a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, expressed a wish that he would resign and give Mr. Hamlin a chance. He offers to produce the gentleman who made the remark if the Senator who denies the occurrence will give his name to the public.

—Louis [illegible], of Milton, Vt., a recruit in the [illegible] Company of the Tenth Regiment, [illegible] first two fingers of his right hand [illegible] in order to avoid going to the war. As he [illegible] left-handed man, the recruiting officer thinks he [illegible] still do good service and may as well go.

—[illegible] Good and Millwood, of the Seventy-[illegible] Pennsylvania, fought a duel a few days ago [illegible] Harrison's Landing—an actual duel—all for the [illegible] of a woman. They fought with [illegible] at the pieces, and Good had his skin cracked [illegible] have been before. Both officers [illegible] under arrest.

—Horace [illegible], of [illegible], Vermont, [illegible]

—Gen. John [illegible] Dunn, at Rouse's Point, [illegible] disguise and detained the money.

—[illegible] Volunteer Committee in Albany on Wednesday, the sum of $[illegible] to aid in obtaining recruits and giving relief to the families of volunteers.

—About eighty of the church bells which were captured at New-Orleans by Gen. Butler, have arrived at the foundry of Messrs. Meneeley, in West Troy.

—Col. Porter, of Niagara Falls, has so overworked himself in raising his regiment, that he is seriously ill.

—The sum of $1,401, contributed by Americans in Paris, has been received by Mr. Walcott, the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission in Boston.

—*Col. Turchin, according to the Cincinnati Gazette*, was acquitted by the Court-martial before which he was recently summoned.

—Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Attorney-General Bates, were in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

—Col. Van Valkenberg, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, has been presented with a horse by Col. C. C. B. Walker, of Corning.

—It is very probable that Maj.-Gen. Kearney will soon have a command under Maj.-Gen. Pope.

LAW REPORTS.

More Infant Recruits—Deserters Lose Their Remedy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Jacob J. Rosa vs. Col. Geo. A. Buckingham.—This is a proceeding on a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued to Col. Buckingham, to produce the body of George Rosa, who is alleged to be a minor, and unjustly detained by the respondent as Colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Col. Buckingham appeared with the body of the infant, and being sworn, testified that in March the said George Rosa enlisted in the Fifty-third Regiment, now at Camp Scroggs. That shortly after such enlistment, when extra bounty was offered by the Government, Rosa deserted, went to Ulster County and there enlisted again, for the purpose of receiving the extra bounty. That, happening to be in Ulster County, and seeing Rosa, the Colonel caused his arrest as a deserter, and had him sent back to Camp Scroggs. The deserter now petitions for his discharge, on the ground that he is a minor, under the age of sixteen. The Judge decided that having deserted, the minor has lost his remedy, and the writ must be discharged. Rosa was thereupon delivered into the custody of the Colonel.

James Crombie for the relator.

ANOTHER CASE.

People, ex rel. Herbert Pond vs. Gen. Harvey Brown.—Herbert Pond claims to be a minor and a British subject, and complains that he is unjustly detained at Fort Hamilton in the service of the United States. Gen. Brown appeared in person, and testified that Pond was a regularly enlisted soldier in the United States Army, and who had deserted from the service. He was recently arrested in Newark, N. J., and sent to Fort Hamilton. The Judge stated that, in view of the desertion proved against Pond, the validity of the enlistment could not be inquired into, and the writ must be dismissed.

Mr. Commans for relator.

Decision Postponed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

AUG. 15.—At the opening of the Court, the Judge stated that he had been unable to give the case of Ferdinand Dimanchi, on the motion in arrest of judgment, the investigation that he desired. A thorough understanding of the question would require a free research not only of the Acts of Congress, but the various maritime laws laid down by them. He therefore felt inclined to postpone the sentence till he could give the subject a stricter examination than he had been enabled to do up to this time.

Mr. Edwin James asked permission to send in further authorities on the points raised by him.

The Judge said that counsel could hand in their briefs with points at any time during next week.

After consultation between the counsel, the decision on the motion and pronouncing of the sentence was adjourned till the 9th of September.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Ann Giblin vs. Matthew Giblin.—Decree of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is quiet but firm at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls.

CHEMICALS—The market is quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 150 tons Soda Ash, at 2⅛c.

COFFEE—For West India descriptions, we still find a very dull market, prices remaining nominally the same. Rio is firmer, and moderately active. Sales of 378 bags, *ex Hedwig*, at 22c.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request; sales of 1,000,000 lbs. Lake Superior, &c., at 24c. cash.

COTTON—Manufacturers having entirely withdrawn from the market, the business has been very limited and prices are heavy and lower. We quote at 46½c.@47c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

FISH—Dry Cod are dull and heavy; sales of 700 qtls. St. George's Bank at $4 00, and 800 qtls. French Fishery at $5 50. Other descriptions are very quiet, but prices generally are firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Western and State Flour continues in good request, and the market opened a shade firmer under light arrivals, especially of sound shipping brands; at the close, however, the demand is less active, and there is some heaviness perceptible. Trade brands are steady. The sales are 19,800 bbls., at $4 95@$5 12½ for Superfine State and Western; $5 25@$5 35 for Extra State; $5 40@$5 50 for fancy do.; $5 30@$5 50 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade brands do. Canadian Flour is in light supply and is quite firm; the demand is moderate; sales of 950 bbls. at $5 30@$5 50 for the low grades of Extras, and $5 60@$6 25 for Trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair request and is quite firm; choice brands are not plenty and are wanted at full prices; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $5 30@$5 90 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for Trade brands. Rye Flour is firm and in fair demand; sales of 160 bbls. at $3@$4 30. Corn Meal is scarce and prices are firmer; sales of 300 bbls. Brandywine at $3 65, in store.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened better, influenced by light arrivals, and a good demand to complete cargoes, but subsequently the inquiry subsided, and there was less firmness noticeable at the close. The demand is mainly for export. White especially *is scarce, and quite firm. The sales reach 125,950 bushels, and consist of* 13,200 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 11@$1 20½; 14,700 do. Racine Spring at $1 19@$1 22; 33,400 do. Milwaukee Club at $1 19@$1 24; 37,600 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@$1 25; 6,600 do. choice Amber Green Bay at $1 27; 12,600 do. Red Western at $1 29@$1 33; 4,400 do. Amber Michigan and Kentucky, at $1 36@$1 38, the latter rate for new Kentucky; 3,000 do. new White Michigan at $1 55, and 450 do. White Kentucky at $1 53. Barley and Barley Malt are scarce, and continue quiet and nominal in price. Oats are scarce, and are again better and in request. Sales of Western and Canadian, at 47c.@50c., and State at 51c.@51½c. Rye is steady, and in limited demand. Sales of 2,600 bushels, at 76c.@78c. for common to fair Western, and 83c. for State. Corn is in good request for the East and for export, and is again firmer, though the demand is not quite so active, but the arrivals are light, and prices favor the seller. The transactions embrace 108,000 bushels, at 48c.@51c. for Heated; 52c.@58c. for Eastern Mixed; 59c.@60c. for Shipping do., and 66c. for Western Yellow.

HAY—The market is firm and the demand is fair; sales of 1,500 bales, at 66c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is very quiet yet steady; sales of 50 bales new at 15c.@20c. for Common to Prime.

LATHS—Are steady, and fairly active; sales of [illegible],000 Eastern, at $1 10, cash and 3 months.

LUMBER—The market is rather quiet, yet steady; sales of 90,000 feet Spruce Timber at $10 50, three months.

MOLASSES—There is a moderate business doing with the trade, at full prices. Sales of 175 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 32c., 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 45c., and [illegible] do. Barbados, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are devoid of activity but the supply is insignificant and holders are indifferent sellers unless at full previous rates.

OILS—Linseed is in limited request but the supply is small and prices are firm at 88c.@90c. in casks, and [illegible] ℔ gallon, in bbls. Crude Whale is in limited demand at 58c.@60c., and Crude Sperm at $1 40 for choice.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is more active, and with limited arrivals closes quite firm; sales of 3,050 bbls. at $11 30@$11 37½ for Mess, and $9 87@$10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 100 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for Plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12½ for Extra. Beef Hams quiet at $13@$16 50. Bacon is in limited demand; sales of 100 boxes Western Short Ribbed at 6¼c. Cut Meats are in better request at somewhat irregular rates; sales of 270 hhds. and tcs. at 3⅞c.@4c. for Shoulders, and [illegible]@6⅝c. for Hams. Butter is in good request, and is a shade firmer. We quote Choice State at 17c.@18c. in firkins. Cheese is in good demand, and is a shade better. We quote Choice and Extra State at [illegible]@8½c.

SALT—The market is less active, but prices generally are well maintained.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in moderate request, at [illegible]@9c. Timothy Seed is quiet, at $1 75@$2. [illegible] Flax Seed is inactive, at $2@$2 10 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw continues in good, steady demand and prices are firmer and very strong at the close. The sales, to-day, embrace some 1,700 hhds., at 8⅛c.@[illegible] for New-Orleans and 8c.@8½c. for Cuba, and [illegible]

TALLOW—The market is firm, and is more active; sales of 140,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c., for Western; 10¾c. for Eastern, and 10¾c.@11c. for City, the latter rate for 80 hhds. Butchers' Association. Rough Fat is firm, at 7c.

[illegible] boxes Havana, part at [illegible]. By auction; sales of 285 hhds. New-Orleans, at [illegible], four months. Refined is firm at 12½c. for Hards.

TOBACCO—There is not much doing in Kentucky, but the market is firmer and very stiff at the advance. We quote Lug at 10c.@11c.; Low Leaf, 12c.@13c.; Medium do., 14c.@15c.; good to fine, 16c.@17c.; choice to selections, 19c.@22c. Other kinds are also in moderate request but steady; sales of 113 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@11c., and 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 9½c.@16c.

WHISKY—The inquiry is very limited, but the market is again a shade firmer; sales of 160 bbls. at 31½c. for State and 32c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather dull, and rates are lower, closing heavily. To Liverpool—the engagements are 60,000 bushels Wheat, at 10½d., in bulk, and 11½d., in bags; 6,000 bushels Corn at 10½d.; 1,000 barrels Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d.; 200 tons Tallow and Lard, at 32s. 6d.@37s. 6d.; 100 boxes Bacon, at 37s. 6d.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 150 bales Hemp, at 40s. To London—1,900 barrels Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. To Glasgow—2,100 barrels Flour, at 4s.; 350 tierces Lard, at 40s. To Antwerp—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. The Charters are: A vessel to Cork and a market, with 15,000 bushels Wheat at 13½d.; a British bark, to Cork, for orders, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 14d. in bulk; another British bark on the same voyage with Wheat, at 14d.; a British brig, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to Dublin, Bristol or Plymouth, at 12½d., in bulk; an American bark, to Glasgow at 13½d., for Wheat, in bags, and 4s. for Flour; a British schooner, of 1,200 barrels' capacity, to Windward, at $1 ℔ barrel, and port charges; an American schooner, of 1,000 barrels, on the same voyage, on the same terms; a bark, of 350 tons, and a brig, of 295 tons, were chartered to the Government, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Anglo Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. —
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 6
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

A CARD.

W. H. DISBROW has the happiness to inform his numerous friends that his son W. H. DISBROW, Jr., (who was reported killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, in front of Richmond, on the 27th of June,) has been providentially restored to him. He was severely wounded and taken prisoner at Savage's Station, from thence taken to Richmond, from whence he was exchanged and returned by the steamer *Commodore* to Philadelphia, where I found him at the Broad-st. Hospital, to the chief Surgeon of which, Dr. John Neill, and assistants, and the lady volunteer nurses we return our grateful thanks for the many kind attentions received at their hands.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 3 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO LADIES; SITUATION on the Hudson or the sea-shore preferred. Address, immediately, stating locality, terms, &c., Mrs. R., No. 305 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family in the country by addressing E. H. N., Bloomfield Post-office, Bloomfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT rooms, on Smith-av., East New-York. Price $1,400, which may be paid for, $200 down and balance in small quarterly payments. Also, a brick cottage and 3 lots, $1,750, one block from Atlantic-av. cars. Easy payments. CHARLES R. MILLER, East New-York, or C. TRUAX, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HANDSOME three-story brown-stone house, No. 106 Lexington-av., near 28th-st. A desirable house in every respect, rent low. JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.

WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 585 Hudson-st.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.'S SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL COAL.

Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges AT $6 00 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL. Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 14th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT polished imitation Russia, "N G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 113 Beekman.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, preaches on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ A. M. The sixth lecture on the *Lord's Prayer*, and *Flowers for the Children*, No. 6. In the EVENING, the second lecture on *Good News*. Sunday-School at 2 and 4 o'clock. Lecture and prayer-meeting every Tuesday evening.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, morning and evening, in the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President-sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. In the evening he will, by request, repeat the discourse on *Our National Crisis*. This Church will be open as usual during the month of August for morning and evening service.

BROADWAY MEETING OF THE Christian Alliance, at the City Assembly Rooms on SUNDAY EVENING, will be in respect to our sinning and suffering country, our duty as patriots and Christians in respect thereto. Speakers—CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., Rev. CHAS. CHAUNCEY GOSS, and others.

A FREE GOSPEL.—THE METHODIST CHURCH in 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. Dr. FLOY, Pastor—is open for divine worship every Sunday. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAMES CAUGHEY, recently from a tour in England, will occupy the pulpit on SUNDAY.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Subject on Sunday Morning—*Safety and Comfort of the People of God*. Evening—*Glad Tidings*.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor,

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,

At 10½ and 7½ P. M.

Trustees in attendance at the doors to seat strangers.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—A TERrible evil. To prevent and suppress it, we will furnish each of the 300,000 new recruits with a Temperance Tract, if means are furnished. Donations received at this office. JOHN MARSH, Secretary A. T. U., No. 5 Park Bank.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

PREACHING FOR THE CRISIS.—THE Prophet Snow—so called—will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery, on *The Signs of the Times, in Fulfillment of Prophecy*. Seats free, and strangers particularly invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST—LEXington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Rector, will be kept open for service on every SUNDAY, during the summer. Hours of service 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th st., Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Rev. Mr. SCOTT will officiate in this Church on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Services in this church at the above hours every Sabbath.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Youths' Missionary Meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., assistant minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Divine service in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 8 in the EVENING. Rev. J. L. CUMMINGS, D. D., President of the Wesleyan University, will preach.

IS IT RIGHT FOR CHRISTIANS TO ENLIST?—Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach upon this subject in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., is expected to preach, and the public are invited to attend.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Services every Sabbath at the same hour.

THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES will preach in St. Patrick's Cathedral on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 56 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three finished rooms in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 80 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

A PLEASANT HOUSE FOR SALE—NEAR South Orange, desirable for a person engaged in business in the City, it being within an hour's ride of Cortlandt-st. ferry; house new and tasty; location very attractive and healthy; a large garden, well stocked with vegetables of all kinds; price to suit the times; terms easy. Apply to JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine grafted fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

BUILDING PLOTS AND COTTAGES AT BERGEN.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 100 lots each, for sale; price $1,400 to $15,000. Also, building plots, from 2 to 30 city lots each; price $200 and upwards. Apply at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and acre of ground; house two-story and attic, frame, filled in with brick and built in the best manner; situated in the most eligible part of the place. For terms, which are very easy, address Box No. 2,899 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE TABLE, FOUR SPAcious, unfurnished rooms, and the exclusiveness of a first-class elegant home, can be had by a party of gentlemen or a family of high standing wishing to live liberally, in a superior new house, where there are no small children or boarders. Address, with name, OWNER, 5th-av., near 32d-st., or Box No. 169 *Times* Office, until September. Would take four large mirrors and a suite of dining-room furniture of the party.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY, residing at No. 43 East 23d-st., near Madison-av., will let two or three furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

BOARDING.—TWO ROOMS, WITH BEDROOMS and pantries connecting, suitable for families, can be obtained, with board, at 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BROOKLYN.—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. References required.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

ROOMS MAY BE PROCURED, WITH board, at No. 35 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Location unexceptionable.

TO LET—AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires board for himself and wife in a private family up town. Address S., Box 1,957 Post-office, for six days.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 382 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE from Sept. 15 next, by a small family; rent not over $150 per month. Address Box No. 97 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 5th-AV., CORNER OF 39th-ST., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. For information or circulars, address GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

No. 33 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 2.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 6 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on Sept. 15. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen THURSDAY, 18th.

Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French, family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 21 West 16th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $30 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort-Edward, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 18.

C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 B'DWAY.—Schools furnished with competent teachers, parents with school circulars gratuitously and competent teachers with positions. References—Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Harper Brothers, Appleton & Co., Barnes & Burr, Professors Boyd, Calkins, Phelps. Wanted, (personal applications preferred,) teachers for the following orders: LADIES—No. 268, French, for Ohio, $450; No. 269, piano, vocalization, Ohio, $700; No. 270, drawing, painting, Massachusetts; No. 273, English and languages, Delaware, $375; No. 276, English, French, music, New-York; No. 278, music, New-Jersey, $600. GENTLEMEN—No. 257, penmanship, singing, New-York, $400; No. 261, modern languages, New-York, $600. Nos. 271, 272, classics, sciences, literature, New-York, $700 and $900; No. 275, principal for high school, Wisconsin, $1,200; No. 277, principal, Connecticut; No. 280, mil. tactics and sciences, Pennsylvania, $1,000.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain as Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished teachers, and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 12, 1862.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Ivison, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geo. Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Thirty-ninth Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17, 1862. All the Courses of Instruction will be given during the coming year, precisely as heretofore. The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2, with an attendance undiminished by the war. It continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOARDING-school property, comprising spacious and commodious buildings, ample grounds, and opportunity favorable for a large and flourishing boarding and day school. For terms, &c., address SCHOOL PROPRIETOR, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY.—FALL SESSION opens Sept. 10. Location pleasant, healthy; instruction thorough. References—Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President of Rutger's Fire Ins. Co., No. 176 Chatham-square, New-York; G. W. Morrison, Esq., Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, New-York. J. B. NIXON, A. M.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FEMALE INSTITUTE, CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD, PRINCIPAL.—This school will reopen Sept. 25. For references or circulars apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st., New-York, or address the Principal as above.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 864 Broadway.

THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL, Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal.

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT SESsion opens Sept. 4.—Superior advantages and accommodations at very low rates. Whole expense, $75 per half-yearly session. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE, WESTCHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1, for children under the age of 12. For terms, &c., address Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal. [illegible]

FLUSHING [illegible].—A BOARDING [illegible] E. A. FAIRCHILD.

[illegible] BOARDING SCHOOL—NO. [illegible] MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will [illegible] Sept. 1. [illegible] ROCKWELL, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

No. 10 Gramercy Park,

(East Side,)

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY. The regular Academic Year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The first week will be spent in examining students and organizing classes.

A class will be formed in the science of Navigation for those wishing to fit themselves for the Quarter Deck. Opportunities for practice in seamanship will be provided when the number of nautical students warrant it.

Applicants are invited to visit Eaglewood. Access from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad (foot of Whitehall-st.) at 6 and 9 A. M., and 3, 4 and 5 P. M.; from Philadelphia by Camden and Amboy Railroad, (Walnut-st.,) at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. Circulars and information may be obtained at No. 22 Park-place.

MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 22 Park-place, N. Y.

E. N. WISEWELL, Principal, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 36th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Roe & Co.'s, No. 762 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 West 32d-st.

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

MRS. H. SIMONS' FRENCH, ENGLISH and German Boarding and Day School, No. 22 Mansfield-place, West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. [illegible]. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 27 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 18. The attention of parents designing to educate daughters from home is particularly invited.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CLOSing of a College in a Border State, a Professor of Ancient Languages desires an engagement in a College or Academy. He would accept the Principalship of a good school, or would open a school of a high order in a promising neighborhood. He has had several years' experience, and is distinguished both as a successful teacher and a kind and efficient governor. Testimonials from distinguished gentlemen of this City and elsewhere. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 *Times* Office. A correspondence is solicited.

TEACHERS WANTED.—PRINCIPAL FOR Public High School in the West, salary liberal; several Principals for Academies; several Teachers of Military Tactics; gentleman for English branches in the City; gentleman for Classics near the City; French or German lady for Music. G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act anywhere. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address Y. Y. H., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

AS TEACHERS.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, experienced and successful teachers, wish an engagement as teachers, or as Principal and Preceptress in some Seminary. The best references given. Address Box No. 3,679 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE, EXperienced in teaching, desires a situation; she teaches the higher English branches, Latin, French, with drawing and painting; has testimonials of success. Address L. H., Box No. 76 Volatie, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches. City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 440 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family; has no connections in this country; is tidy and neat in her kitchen, and prefers a steady home. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near Waverley-place, up stairs, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 9 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TRUSTworthy competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 194 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two neat, respectable girls, (sisters;) one as plain cook, and excellent washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and care children or waiting, &c.; are well recommended. Apply at No. 89 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 133 30th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family. No objection to City or country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a respectable woman; understands cooking, baking, &c., thoroughly, and is a good washer and ironer; is neat in work and person; good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c., LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, by man and wife, situations; the man as coachman or gardener; wife as cook, laundress or nurse; both thoroughly understand their business and have the best of reference from last employers. Address, for one day, L. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant young man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good milker; can improve a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; can give the best of reference as to character; wages $12 per month and found. Any person wanting such a man can address COACHMAN and GARDENER, for four days, at No. 18 Morris-st.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a married man, without family, a situation as gardener and coachman; he thoroughly understands both, and the care of a gentleman's place; can give the best reference. Any gentleman wanting a good man can address J. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country; will be found sober and faithful in his employment. For further particulars, inquire at No. 388 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the apothecary's, for three days, for L. C.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.—WANTED, AN American woman, to do the housework for a small family; one who wants a good home and can work at a low figure can hear of a steady place by inquiring of Mr. TATE, at "Madden's" Emporium, No. [illegible] 8th-av., near 41st-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan boy, who writes a good hand, to make himself generally useful. Salary $150 per annum. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

A DRUG CLERK.—EXPERIENCED DRUG Clerk wanted to go to Chicago. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 174 Pearl-st., up stairs.

A COOK, WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, two colored help, a short distance out of the City; one a good plain cook, the other a waitress and chambermaid, washing to be divided. They must be neat and tidy, and have good reference. A good home is offered to first rate help; family, gentleman, wife and daughter. Wages $7 and $6 a month. Send a note for a week to J. O., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, AS FARMER, A steady, industrious man, without children, German or Scotch preferred, to take the whole charge of a farm 200 miles from the City. Wages must be moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO work on a farm; must be temperate and moral. Apply at No. 46 Nassau-st., Room No. 1, from 9 to 1 o'clock Saturday.

A VEGETABLE GARDENER.—WANTED a vegetable gardener; none need apply who has not good recommendations. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock P. M. F. NAYLOR, 42 South William-st., rear office.

SALESMEN WANTED IN A WHOLESALE hat, cap and straw goods house, for the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Parties offering must be familiar with the trade, and produce unimpeachable reference as to capacity. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKEmen, three porters, two boys for trades, two Express drivers, six men for steamers, four girls to travel to California and Europe, one stewardess, clerk for a coal office, wages $16 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

BOYS WANTED.—TWO OR THREE ACTIVE boys wanted from 16 to 18 years of age. Inquire of HENRY A. DINGEE, Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, (Laurens-st.,) between Bleecker and Amity sts.

DEAFNESS—NEW MODE OF CURE, PUBLISHed in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. H. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 36 Clinton-place. See Sunday Times.

DIVIDENDS.

INSURANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXCURSIONS.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHIPPING.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMBOATS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MACHINERY, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

FURNITURE.

MUSICAL.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WRITING MACHINES.

THE MILITARY [illegible].

Passage of Troops Toward the Seat of War.

[illegible]

THE GREAT MOVEMENT BEGUN.

[illegible]

We subjoin, for the benefit of the thousands who [illegible] to the [illegible] of war by Massachusetts under the new levy, the [illegible]

[illegible]

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING-OFFICE.

[illegible]

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

[illegible]

THE FIFTEENTH (ENGINEER) REGIMENT.

[illegible]

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The splendid new uniforms served out to Gen. [illegible] Brigade are having an attractive effect upon the large class of young men who count personal vanity amongst their characteristics. Personal vanity and courage very often go together, though, and a soldier is all the better for taking a pride in his personal appearance. The brigade recruiting station in the Park has a crowd about it all day long.

THE [illegible] ZOUAVES.

The Fifth is a fine instance in point, of how pride in personal appearance and a distinctive uniform, will generate in a regiment an esprit de corps that makes those possessing it models of good conduct in camp, and Paladins of bravery in battle. It is to be hoped the recruits for the Fifth will have uniforms given them like their veteran comrades. The white leggings now served out to them are unsightly. Let the regiment have one of the new French sets of uniform. Recruits come in rapidly to Capt. Cass at his station opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway.

HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A number of respectable young men have volunteered into this famous organization. They could not select a better. They will find suitable companionship, plenty of gathered laurels to share, and plenty of fresh laurels in store for them to help in gathering.

METROPOLITAN GUARD.

Lieut. James H. Bradley, who acted as Aid-de-Camp to Col. Rikes, of the Anderson Zouaves, when that gallant officer was slain, has been appointed by Gov. Morgan Adjutant of the First Regiment of the Metropolitan Guard. Lieut. Bradley was indorsed by Gen. Couch for bravery and coolness on the field. The First Metropolitan Guard is nearly filled, and will probably be the first ready of the City regiments. The Second Metropolitan Guard is doing well. It will be more distinctively a police regiment than its predecessors, many policemen joining it to escape the draft, and a number of captains and sergeants accepting commissions in it as officers. Gen. Van Vechten inspected the First Regiment on Thursday afternoon, in their camp at Staten Island. He expressed himself to Col. Trumbull as delighted with the appearance of the men.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.

Col. Elias Peissner can now parade some six hundred men, and the prospects are he will muster in the minimum regimental number before next week is through. The Senatorial Committee of his District are working hard for him, and he has some energetic and indomitable officers who are determined to fill up their companies with volunteers. The camp at Turtle Bay is one of the liveliest places in the neighborhood of the City. Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, Houston-street, and there are several recruiting tents in the Park.

FIRST NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

The two companies of "Monitors" have been a powerful reinforcement to Col. Gurney's First National Volunteers. With them and the men he has otherwise enlisted he can parade between five and six hundred men. Headquarters, Mozart Hall, No. 514 Broadway. Recruiting stations all over the City.

COL. ULLMANN'S REGIMENT.

Men who want the whole of their bounty directly they enlist should volunteer with Lieut. Bishop, who is detailed to fill up Col. Daniel Ullmann's, now before the enemy. Lieut. Bishop has a fund at his disposal, from which these bounties are at once disbursed, without waiting for official formalities. He is stationed at the wooden hut on the main line of traffic through the City Hall Park.

ANTHON ARTILLERY.

The recruiting tents of this corps in the Park are doing a brisk business. The artillery service is well paid, and has many special attractions to young men of an adventurous turn of mind.

CONVALESCENTS RETURNING.

Col. Pease, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment, yesterday left the Park Barracks with fifty convalescent soldiers, to join his regiment at the seat of war. There are only about half a dozen invalids now in the Park Barracks.

STANTON LEGION.

The Stanton Legion, Colonel W. H. Allen, has now in quarters, in the camp at New-Dorp, and on recruiting service in the City, over four hundred and fifty men. It is the earnest desire of the officers of the Stanton Legion, that the regiment shall be filled altogether with volunteers, and from present prospects they will be successful. The following is a list of officers of the Stanton Legion, appointed up to this date: Colonel, W. H. Allen; Lieutenant-Colonel, ——; Major, R. L. Van Wagener; Adjutant, W. W. Horton; Quartermaster, U. S. Lowe; Surgeon, W. R. Rockwell, M. D.; Captains, W. H. Jenner, C. A. Du Moulin, D. Tuomey, J. W. Drummond, W. F. Penfield, W. H. Badger, —— Le Gendre, N. Servatius, —— Chappel, J. H. Brennan, G. Tucker; First Lieutenants, A. B. Marston, H. Morrison, W. H. Van Brunt, —— Ferra, —— Connelly, L. O. V. Ham, J. Flynn, W. L. Lindsay, —— Black; Second Lieutenants, —— Henderson, —— Thompson, W. H. Poole, R. Reilley, C. F. Brennan. Recruits of Companies A and F, Capts. Jenner and Du Moulin, are received at their tents in the Park, and also for Capt. Jenner's Company at the Regimental Headquarters, No. 174 Grand-street.

AN OFFER TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Alexander Ostrander, of 290 Broadway, offers his services free of charge to the families of all persons residing in this city volunteering after to-day, under the present calls, in obtaining bounties, arrears of pay, allowance, pension, &c., to which they may be entitled by the disability of the volunteer during service.

AN AID FUND FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Washington Chapter, No. 2, O. U. A., at its meeting on August 14, passed a resolution appropriating the sum of $2 per week to the families of each of its members who should volunteer for the war.

GEN. HILLHOUSE'S ORDER.

A CORRECTION.

Owing to an imperfection in our copy of Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse's order relative to drafting, an error was made in the last sentence of the first section of the document. It should have read:

"To enable the Commissioners to comply with this provision, they will cause to be written or printed on the ballots, in addition to the name, the town in which the person resides; and whenever the number of names drawn for any town shall *equal the deficiency of such town*, they will reject all ballots drawn subsequently representing residents of such town."

PATRIOTISM OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

We stated yesterday the fact that Secretary Seward proposed to raise fifteen volunteers by the State Department, as its quota. A little incident, which occurred yesterday, still further illustrates Secretary Seward's patriotism. During the morning *he sent a note to Capt. Hagrover, (who is engaged in recruiting District soldiers,) requesting him to send* to his office eight recruits. They were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope, when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.—*Washington Star, 15th.*

THE POLICE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT, METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1862.

The Board of Police is successfully engaged in raising two regiments to serve during the war, and it is believed that several regiments could be speedily raised, if the Board could satisfy the solicitude of recruits that their families would be subsisted during their absence.

For this purpose, and that the quota required of the State should be obtained by voluntary enlistment, rather than by draft, the Board of Police respectfully solicit subscriptions from the public. If means by the liberality of citizens be provided for the subsistence of the families of recruits, it will be distributed in the following manner:

First—The families of recruits will be classified according to Police Precincts.

Second—The numbers and ages of the families of each recruit will be ascertained by personal visitation of a competent policeman of the Precinct in which the family may reside.

Third—The reports of the policeman so detailed will be recorded in a book at the Station-house of the Precinct and at the Central Department.

Fourth—On every alternate Monday, after the departure of the First Regiment, each family will be visited by a patrolman, whose duty will be to inquire into the health and condition of the families visited, and whether changes have taken place during the preceding fortnight, and report thereon to the Captain of his Precinct.

Fifth—On every alternate Tuesday, the sum [illegible] to the family of [illegible] the Captain of the Precinct to be given [illegible] and there receive the sum allotted for said family, giving a receipt therefor.

Sixth—On every Friday, reports to be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the Colonels of regiments to which the recruits are attached, setting forth the information obtained during the preceding month and the sum of money paid to the family of each recruit.

Seventh—Provision will be made for forwarding to recruits letters, packages, &c., and for the distribution of letters from recruits to their families.

LIBERAL OFFER TO VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing that it will be a source of true pride to every citizen, and that it will result greatly to the enduring honor of our State, to have her full quota of soldiers furnished without a resort to drafting—desirable as a conscription may be in some respects—and wishing to do what we can to forward this important movement, we hereby offer $1,000 to one hundred able-bodied men, ($10 each,) who will enlist, before the 25th inst., in either of the old regiments mentioned below. This bounty will be paid to each man by our agent, at No. 79 White-street, on being sworn into the service:

Sixty-fifth Regiment, (First U. S. Chasseurs,) organized by Col. John Cochrane—recruiting office No. 544 Broadway.

Fifty-first Regiment, Col. R. B. Potter—recruiting office No. 292 Broadway, Room No. 2.

Thirty-eighth Regiment, Col. J. H. Hobart Ward—recruiting office No. 296 Broome-street.

One Hundred and Second Regiment, Col. F. B. Van Buren—recruiting office No. 489 Broadway.

Yours, &c., LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.
No. 25 Park-place, New-York, Aug. 15, 1862.

[The above will doubtless be the beginning of an extensive movement among the dry goods houses of this City toward filling up the regiments now in the field. Efforts will, we understand, be made at once to organize an association and raise a fund for this purpose. Mr. Ludington, of the above firm, we hear, has just given $500 to Putnam, his native county, to help enlistments there.]

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Kings County Aroused—$200,000 to be Raised for Bounties—Fifty Dollars to be Paid to Each Volunteer—What Kings County has Already Done—Speech of Gen. Sickles.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Kings County was held last evening in the Court of Sessions Room, City Hall, which was filled to overflowing, and hundreds, if not thousands, went away, because unable to obtain admittance.

At 8 o'clock Gen. Crooke called the meeting to order, and read the call for the meeting, as published in yesterday's papers, after which the following officers of the meeting were elected:

President—Conklin Brush.

Vice-Presidents—Samuel Sloan, A. A. Low, A. M. White, J. D. Sparkman, Nicholas Wyckoff, Edward Rowe, Seymour L. Husted, J. C. Brevort, Henry A. Kent, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. H. Frothingham, Charles Stanton, John D. Cocks, Hosea Webster.

Secretaries—Walter S. Griffith, George W. White, John L. Spader.

Gen. Crooke then took the stand, and said that the occasion which had brought them together was known to all. It had been said that Kings County had done less than other counties. This was a mistake, as he would show. It was the militia of New-York and Brooklyn that saved Washington, at the outbreak of this rebellion. This was the first draft upon us. Again, *after the first call for volunteers*, New-York and Brooklyn furnished nearly all the soldiers that went from the State. In 1861, Kings County furnished 10,000 men to the defence of the country, *while many of the interior counties did scarcely nothing. In addition to the volunteer regiments* and militia that went from Kings County, thousands from this county enlisted in New-York regiments. At least 2,000 Germans from Kings County had enlisted in regiments out of the county. These were facts that ought to be known abroad, as they are well known here, and they furnished a reason for the comparative inactivity of enlistments at the present time. Kings County depleted herself comparatively in 1861; still she was ready to do more, and would willingly do all that she could. At this very moment hundreds of Brooklyn men were enlisting in New-York. This should not be. Brooklyn should hold out inducements as great as were offered in New-York, or else her sons would go there to enlist. They could not be blamed for so doing. The only way to do was to make the property of Kings County do its duty in the premises. He had been directed to offer resolutions calling upon the Board of Supervisors to raise $200,000 [applause] and to offer a bounty of $50 to every recruit, in addition to all other bounties. [Great applause.] This was the only practical way to raise volunteers. There were men enough ready to enlist, but they must have something for the support of their families, and this bounty, in addition to the other bounties offered, would go a good way toward the support of the soldiers' families in their absence.

Gen. Crooke closed by reading the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The County of Kings has heretofore furnished volunteers and militia for the service of the United States to an extent far exceeding its proportional quota, as compared with the rest of the State, and for that reason, *and none other*, it seems slow to furnish its quota under the present call; this meeting of citizens of Kings County, called for the purpose of assisting volunteering, deems it proper and just to recapitulate: that hitherto, and whilst many parts of the State now nobly responding to the call for volunteers furnished but few men, the County of Kings did send out more than 10,000 volunteers.

That on the urgency of the President's first call for militia, in April, 1861, Kings County furnished two regiments—Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth—and in May, 1861, the Fourteenth Regiment Volunteers for the war.

That the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh Militia now are in service in Virginia and Maryland, under the requisition of May, 1862.

That the First Long Island, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Eighty-seventh, Ninetieth and Fifth Heavy Artillery Volunteers have been raised in Kings County.

That many of the regiments nominally raised in the City of New-York, have been largely recruited in Kings County.

That, especially, most of the German regiments from New-York have been filled up with recruits from Kings County, to the extent of thousands.

That with these facts we show a reason why our county appears less ready than usual to respond to the call; in reality, we are less able, but not less willing. Therefore,

Resolved, That notwithstanding the previous exertions and volunteering from this County, we are not exhausted in men or means, nor faltering in zeal or spirit.

Resolved, That the honor and interest of this county, and our duty and patriotism to our country, require every exertion to fill up our quota from volunteers instead of by a draft.

Resolved, That other localities having offered inducements by bounties sufficient to draw off numbers of recruits from this county to enlist from other places, it is necessary and judicious to counteract the natural effect of such operation by offering an additional bounty for enlistments in the County of Kings.

Resolved, That in the present situation of affairs, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of King's County borrow the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay a bounty of $50, cash down, to every recruit enlisting before the 1st day of September next in this county; and that this bounty be paid additional to all other bounties from the State or the United States.

Resolved, That in addition, all citizens are requested and urged to contribute their money and personal exertions to help on the enlistments; all is necessary, and with all, all can be accomplished.

The resolution to pay each volunteer $50 cash down was received with great applause.

Alderman Lesch moved to amend by making the sum to be raised $500,000.

A gentleman asked if the Mayor would not veto the appropriation.

Gen. Crooke said that the Mayor had nothing to do with it.

Mayor Kalbfleisch said he would reply to the gentleman, by asking him if he had ever known the Mayor to veto any appropriation for the volunteers? He would be personally responsible for $5,000 of the money proposed to be raised. [Immense applause.]

Alderman Lesch moved that $500,000 be appropriated, and that $200,000 be for the volunteers, and $300,000 for the families of volunteers.

Mayor Kalbfleisch wanted to know where the money was to be obtained—the whole thing was illegal, but $200,000 could probably be raised.

Mr. Lesch urged his motion. A man who goes as a private ought to have $20 per month more than his pay as a soldier. Wages were good now, and why should not the soldier have money to support his family as well as the men who do not go to the war?

Gen. Crooke said they had met for business purposes, and they should not attempt to do too much. The bounty proposed was to induce young men to go, and men with large families he would advise to stay at home.

Alderman Lesch moved that the sum be $300,000, instead of $200,000.

Mr. Cammeyer moved that each volunteer be paid $100 each.

Mayor Hall asked if the quota of Kings County was not 5,000 men.

Gen. Crooke said that 4,500 was the quota of the [illegible] and that some [illegible] since [illegible]

After some further informal discussion, the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

At this stage of the meeting Gen. Daniel E. Sickles entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. Three cheers for him were called for and given with a will. When the tumult had somewhat subsided he was introduced for a speech, and, ascending the platform, he addressed the audience substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF GEN. SICKLES.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I regret that the state of my health is such as to prevent my doing justice to the occasion. The labor of the past twelve days has so far overtaxed my strength, and the want of recent habitude of addressing public assemblies, that I find myself after a brief campaign a candidate for the sick list for the first time since the war broke out. I trust that the notice which has brought me here will be a sufficient excuse for any disappointment you may receive in the lack of interest of what I have to say. I am glad to see that the cities are arousing. Up to this time the cities have been behind the towns and villages almost everywhere, and especially in the State of New-York. My observations in a recent tour through the western counties of the State satisfy me that no draft will be required to fill their quota under both calls. [Applause.] But the cities have yet to prove a patriotism and devotion to the cause equal to the crisis. From what I have seen to-night, however, outside this hall, where thousands of people are gathered, I am convinced that Brooklyn means to do her duty. You have no responsibility beyond the borders of your city, but this opulent community has a duty to perform among the foremost of all the cities in this country. No city has more at stake, except New-York, than Brooklyn. Why are the cities so far behind the country? This is a question that should receive the thoughtful consideration of all. You have not felt the burden of the war. You have had brave men in the field, I know. I have met them in the field; I have had some of them in my command. One of the most gallant men in my brigade—as gallant a soldier as ever drew a sword—I refer to Col. William R. Brewster—is a Brooklyn man. Another gallant officer commanding the Second Regiment of my brigade is also a native of your City and a son of her former Mayor. I refer to Col. Geo. B. Hall. [Applause.] Among the rank and file also are everywhere to be seen the men who represent the patriotism and gallantry of Brooklyn. Up to the present time the cities have perhaps done their duty, but no more. Our whole State has been comparatively free from the burdens of the war. What have we suffered in comparison with what our fathers suffered in the Revolution? Then all Long Island was a battle-ground? Our whole State, from Greenport to the Lakes, was a campaigning ground, and every threshold suffered the privations of war. But thus far in this conflict a stranger in your city or anywhere within the limits of the State would almost need to be told that the country was at war.

Little would he think that we were engaged in a war the most terrible of modern times. Most branches of business are flourishing as usual. Now, what is demanded of Brooklyn. Your prosperity is in peace. You demand what McClellan demanded when he went on to the Peninsula—a short, decisive campaign. The experience of the Summer campaign, thus far, has shown to the Executive that large reinforcements to our armies are necessary. Every able man in the Southern Confederacy is in the Southern army. While we have reclaimed an extent of territory greater than was ever conquered in any previous war experience has shown that we want 300,000 men to hold it. And in addition to this, we want in the field an army capable of meeting the entire South in arms. The South has rallied its last man, its last dollar, its last dime, for the war, and the North is called upon to meet them. The President calls upon you to furnish volunteers, or conscripts if necessary, to put down this rebellion. It is for you to say whether you will have the honor to send volunteers, or be submitted to the reproach of having your citizens taken to the field as conscripts.

A Voice—Our rich men haven't given a dollar.

My friend, if you will allow me, I will speak presently of the matter about which you appear so sensitive. [Laughter and applause.] I believe that every man, whether rich or poor, has a duty to perform. The rich man should give his property and his life, if necessary, and the poor man should give all he has. It is too true that nations depend for their armies upon the poor, but equally true is it that in the whole history of the world cannot be found a parallel to the liberality of the men of means in this country in the prosecution of this war. [Applause.] More can be done, it is true; I hope more will be done; and yet I would not like to see the day when the people hang back from saving their country because of a lack of bounties. [Applause.] I would not rely in battle upon men who were bidden for like chattels. [Applause.] I would rather have conscripts. As for mere hirelings who can be induced to go only for money, I would rather go into the field to-morrow with my decimated, smitten, half-emptied ranks, than to have them filled by men who hang around public meetings, dickering for bounties, and calling upon the rich to hire them to fight. [Tremendous applause.] I hope that the progress of the war will continue to witness the liberality of men of means.

A voice—"Brooklyn has done nothing yet."

I hope to see the war waged, not for political objects, not for revenge, not against institutions, not against States, but simply and solely to put down a rebellion that never had a cause, and that, up to this hour never had a pretext. [Applause.] I hope to see, it prosecuted without violating any constitutional principles, [applause,] and lastly, I hope to see it prosecuted successfully, and that not a man who should suffer in fighting our battles would ever be permitted by the wealthy of the land to have cause to regret his service. This done, and he could say at the end that all had performed their duty.

He then recurred to the lack of interest shown in the cities in reference to enlistments, and said that he would like to throw out a suggestion as to its cause. There is an impression, said he, existing among the laboring classes of the North, especially those of foreign birth, that the war is prosecuted by those in power for the sole and primary object of emancipation, and that the result will be, while the laboring men fight the battles, after the war they will be brought into competition with the blacks, and the result will be injurious to the laboring man. I believe this to be an error—I might almost say a hallucination. I would not allude to it except in discharge of what I deem to be my duty, and a desire to meet every question openly and frankly. While I protest that I am not here to discuss any political question whatever—for since I have become a soldier I have ceased to be a politician, and have no sympathy in these times with politicians—yet I do think that this subject demands a respectful consideration. Permit me to say that I am one of those citizens who, in former times, acted with the dominant party of the South. I was utterly opposed to any measure that looked to an interference with any Southern institutions. I believed that all these questions could be settled at the ballot-box. I never ceased to deplore that Southern men abandoned that mode of settlement. But when they resorted to arms, insulted our flag, and amassed armies to overthrow the Government under which they had enjoyed protection and grown rich, they submitted themselves and their institutions to the results of the war which they precipitated upon the country. [Applause.] Whatever they may suffer, is a consequence of the war for which the North is not responsible. Emancipation *may be* one of the results of this war. [Immense applause, accompanied by a few hisses.] You who hiss are not expressing disapprobation of me ["no," "no,"] but of history. I am not responsible for history, nor for any inevitable event that goes to make up history. Let us look the results in the face. Emancipation, I say, *may be* a result of this war, or it may not be. That depends on the duration of the war and the spirit in which the South conducts it. If they conduct the war in the spirit of the recent proclamation of Jeff. Davis; if they refuse to treat Union officers as prisoners of war; if they shall become animated with that dark, malignant spirit which frequently accompanies rebellion, then it is impossible to see what measures of retaliation, of spoliation or of punishment might become necessary in order to secure the necessary and inevitable triumph of the Government.

But I wish to say a word to my former political associates, for it is they mainly who entertain the erroneous apprehension as to the result of emancipation. I wish to disabuse their minds of the idea that such an event would *interfere with the dignity*, respectability or rewards of the laboring man of the North. This result could not happen.

The speaker here proceeded to show that the demand for the great staples of the South was constantly increasing throughout the world, and that the supply for last year and the present year was next to nothing. That on the restoration of peace there would not only be an absolute necessity for all the labor heretofore existing at the South, but the demand would be so great as to draw thither the colored population of the North, so that instead of labor coming here, it would go there.

Not only that, but the crowning proof which we shall have given to the world of the perpetuity and immortality of Republican Institutions, would draw hither from Europe a stream of emigration such as had never before been known,—all which would add to our wealth and prosperity, and would open new fields of labor in the South as well as the North, which had heretofore remained uncultivated.

He closed by urging upon every citizen the duty of sustaining the Administration in the discharge of its arduous and difficult task—to applaud the President when he rebukes the half-and-half Secessionists of the Border States, as well as when he turns a deaf ear to the fanatic of the North. He had closely watched the career of the President since his inauguration, and he wished to say here that in his opinion Abraham Lincoln embodies within himself the common sense of the people of this country. [Loud applause, and three cheers for Abe Lincoln.]

He also urged all present to aid and support the Generals in the field—not the poor Brigadiers, like himself, for their business was merely to fight and obey orders—but the Generals who devised campaigns and were responsible for them. As for the army with which he was connected, notwithstanding the harsh criticisms which he had heard here respecting its leader, he never yet heard a murmur from the brave men who follow him. If eighty thousand men intrust their lives and fortunes with him, surely they who stayed at home ought to be satisfied.

He alluded to the persecutions and lack of confidence which had followed great Generals, both ancient and modern, specifying Epaminondas, Marlborough, Napoleon, and even Washington, all of whom were hampered by [illegible] the jealousies of [illegible]

[illegible]

At the conclusion of Gen. Sickles' speech the meeting adjourned, and Gen. Sickles proceeded to the steps of the City Hall, where he was loudly cheered by several thousand people who had assembled there, but who were unable to get inside of the building. The people insisted upon hearing him speak again, and he yielded to their wishes notwithstanding the exhausted condition he was in.

It is understood that a mass war meeting will be held at Fort Greene next Wednesday afternoon, to stimulate recruiting.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors will be held at 11 o'clock this morning, to appropriate the $200,000 for volunteers, as recommended at the above meeting.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN.

Sixteen men from one Department in the Navy-Yard volunteered yesterday for the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The Navy-Yard employes pay $4 per week to the wives of those who volunteer, and $1 per week to each child.

Mr. J. H. Stearns, of No. 12 Carroll-place, through the columns of the *Brooklyn Eagle* offers to be one of one hundred men to subscribe $1,000 each to a fund for the benefit of volunteers and recruits. Thomas F. Moore has been appointed Surgeon of the Second Senatorial District Regiment, Colonel Gere.

Messrs. Hoyt & Sons and Henry P. Morgan, dry goods dealers, each contributed $100 yesterday toward recruiting.

A recruiting station for the Fourteenth Regiment was opened at the City Armory on Thursday, and 50 men have already been received. Company I, First regiment Empire Brigade, has received 25 recruits within the last three days. Capt. Geo. McCoun, who commands the company, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was released but a short time ago.

The town of Huntington, L. I., is paying $100 bounty to each volunteer, and also provides for the families of volunteers.

THE DISASTER ON THE POTOMAC.

Further Particulars of the Distressing Affair.

AQUIA CREEK LANDING, Va., *Friday*, Aug. 15.

The sad affair of Wednesday night has caused a deep feeling of commiseration for the fate of the gallant soldiers, who, having recovered from sickness, were en route here to join their comrades. It would be a very sharp battle in which seventy soldiers were killed, yet that number here ingloriously perished. One of the sad features of the affair is also the drowning of three ladies and the child of one of them. The ladies were wives of officers in Gen. Burnside's command, and had been visiting and attending their sick husbands in the hospital at Newport's News.

The steamer *John Faron*, from Newbern, with quartermaster's stores, and in charge of Capts. Brees and Hall, was lying at anchor a mile or more from the scene of the accident. The *Faron*, the gunboat *Reliance*, and an unknown bark or schooner, went to the assistance of the ill-starred vessel, and through their exertions 203 persons in all were rescued. Capts. Brees and Hall, and the Captain of the *Faron*, did all in their power, aided by their officers, to relieve the unfortunate men. As fast as they came aboard they were provided with warm dry clothing and blankets, *and rations were dealt out to them from the steamers stores.*

The damage to the *Peabody* is just forward of the port wheelhouse, where the bow *of the other steamer entered, pushing in its progress an iron bar between* the paddles, thus locking the wheel and preventing its revolution. For this reason the *Peabody* was unable to render any assistance, except with her small boats. She drifted down the stream, and for several hours, until the iron bar was withdrawn, floated at the mercy of the tide. The saved were then put on board of her, and when Capt. Brees, with his boats and lanterns, had made a tour of the vicinity, striving to catch, through the darkness, any sound or voice of a still surviving swimmer, she started up the river and came to anchor off this place yesterday morning.

Before finally leaving the spot, Capt. Brees visited the wreck, and from between the submerged decks drew forth the body of a drowned soldier. He also picked up one which was floating by. Neither has been identified, and they have been since buried.

The total number missing is seventy-six, not seventy-three as telegraphed last night. The number may be reduced somewhat, as several were observed floating away on boards and planks to the surrounding shore, who may turn up in a day or two. The list of the missing, which I sent you, is as full as can be obtained at present. The list sent aboard with the soldiers went down with the steamer, and until recourse can be had to the records of the surgeons in charge of the hospital at Newport's News, the remaining names will not be positively and fully known.

Dr. Newell, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, one of the victims, was beloved by all who knew him, for his professional, social and gentlemanly qualities, and the survivors testify to his gallant conduct in endeavoring to the last to rescue the unfortunate ladies. He remained by them, exerting himself for their safety, and had he been less chivalric might have escaped with his life.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, whose wife was drowned, having seen all the boats carried away, divested himself of a portion of his clothing and sprang into the water, with the intention of swimming to one of the vessels near by and bringing relief, but before he could succeed the steamer had gone down, and his wife was borne away by the tide.

The investigation which was commenced before Col. Welsh, Commandant of the post, last night, has been transferred to Washington.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]

Ho! for the "Speckled"—Not Trout, but Knox's famous straw hat, which has become, as we prophesied it would, universally popular. Those who want a light, becoming, comfortable, and a really elegant Summer hat, cannot do better than to visit Knox's, No. 212 Broadway, and secure a "Speckled." These hats are in great demand, and are selling rapidly.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers, Read This!—For the derangements of the system, change of diet, wounds, sores, bruises and eruptions, to which every volunteer is liable, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and sure as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, thoroughly tested in the Crimean and Italian campaigns. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum. Ladies and children by thousands will see the rival dwarfs in their performances for the prize of a thousand dollars, and enjoy the Farce, the Widow of Palermo, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saxon, from New-Orleans—W. H. Higgins, lady, 3 children and servant, W. A. Bonis, E. F. Kavanaugh, J. Denning, Mr. Lord, James O. Kane, P. Sebert, J. Berahin and child, Mr. Dalshiemer, lady and 3 children, Miss Dalshiemer, B. Holt and lady, A. F. Jones, C. E. Pretal, A. Hensley, Mme. De Dennain, and 119 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Mary A. Boardman, from Beaufort, N. C.—Arthur Leary, Fowler Billings.

In bark Express, from Havana—Louis Cabaleiro, A. Bridat, C. P. Hernis, F. Lyones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets.... 6 58 | Moon rises... 10 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 51 | Gov. Island 12 39 | Hell Gate.... 2 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

[illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport C. Vanderbilt, [illegible] Landing, via Fortress Monroe [illegible], with [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers from the Army of the Potomac to the Sanitary Commission.

[illegible]

BELOW—Br. brig Christiana, [illegible]

SAILED—Steamship Cahawba.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Spoken, &c.

John Ferguson—Br. ship, of Greenock, bound E., was passed Aug. 1, about lat. 40 13, lon. 40 37.

Meridian—ship, bound E., was passed Aug. 5, lat. 40 19, lon. 70 37.

Texan Star—bark, bound E., was passed Aug. 5, lat. 40 44, lon. 61 36.

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER,

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

HIRED FROM STABLES NO. 54 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, Aug. 14, at 6½ P. M., one bay mare, about 14½ hands high, pony built, short tail and heavy mane; a shifting top wagon, full elliptic springs, open front, body panneled up back with round-cornered panel, and trimmed with blue cloth and patent leather facings, open sides to top, painted black, built by Armour. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same, or any information leading to their recovery. Apply as above.

PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE COLORED BY any person in an elegant style by the use of NEWTON'S Albumen Colors. For Circular of information, address J. E. TILLEN & CO., Boston, sole agents for the United States.